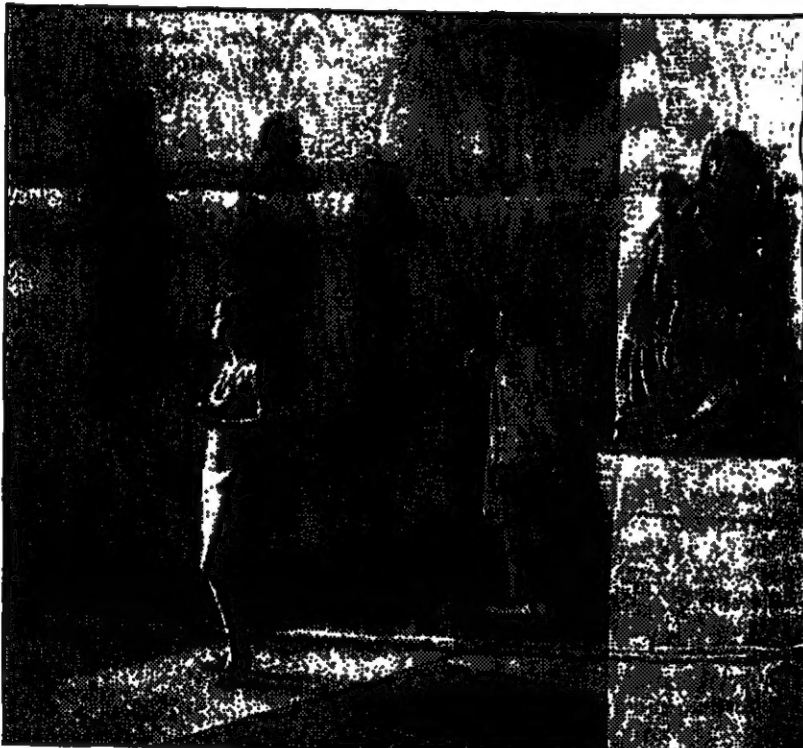
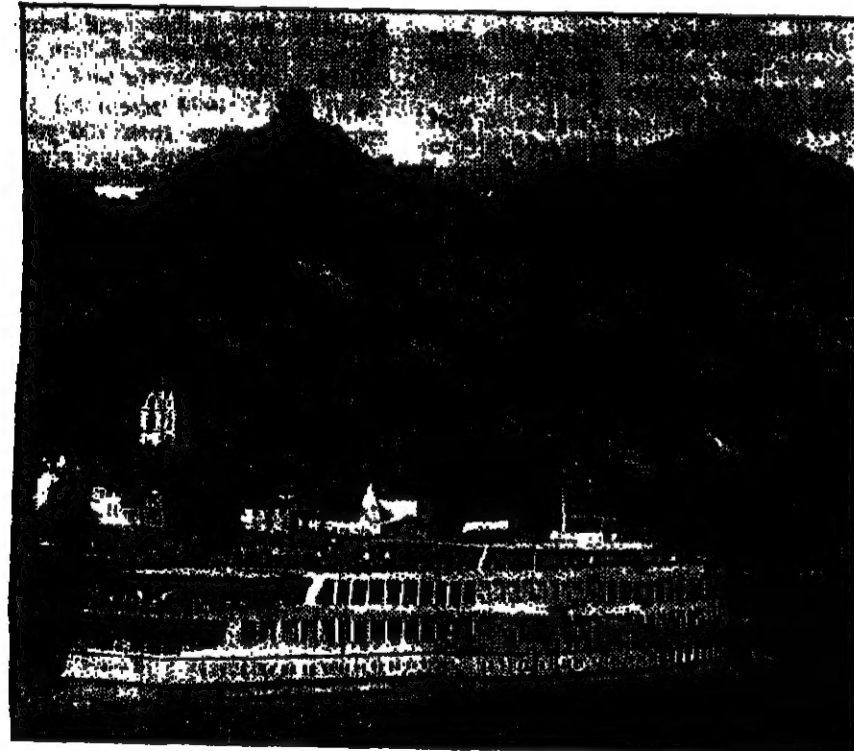
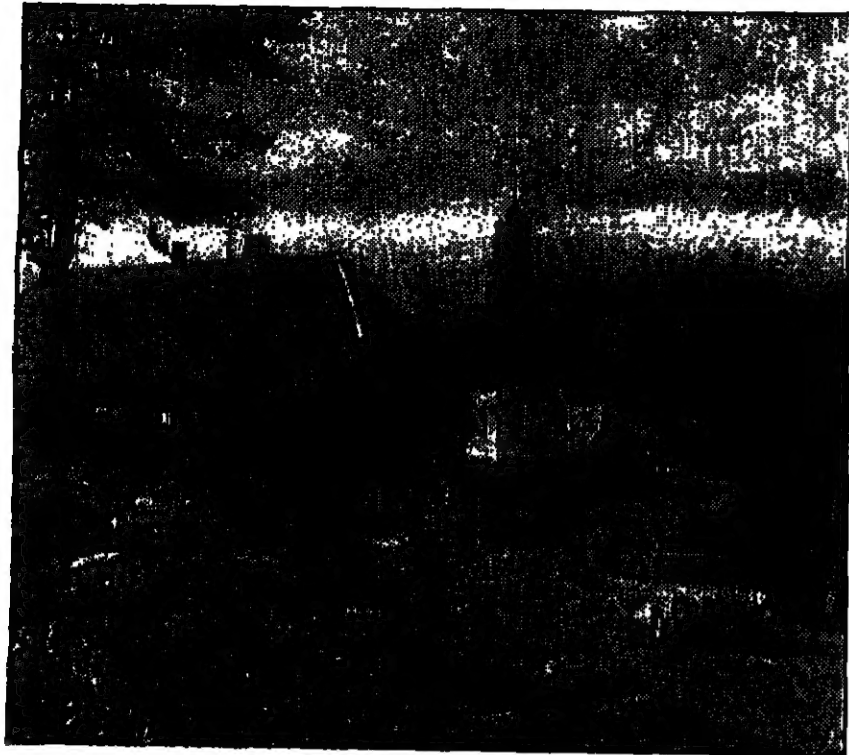


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The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 26 July 1973
Twelfth Year - No. 589 - By air

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American leaders reassure Walter Scheel

Walter Scheel's snap visit to the United States, at one stage officially designated as a lightning trip, would seem at first glance to be an emergency move to salvage relations between the United States and Western Europe.

This impression, to which the information tactics of the Bonn Foreign Office contributed in no small measure, is inaccurate. Which is not, of course, to say that the Foreign Minister's talks in Washington can be designated a routine exercise.

Walter Scheel's visit to the United States forms part and parcel of the diplomatic comings and goings that have kept politicians all over the world on their toes in recent months. President Nixon's projected European tour this November will form a further climax of the trend.

The comings and goings of high-ranking politicians reflect changes in world affairs that seem inexorably to be affecting this country, Europe, East and South-East Asia as well as the Big Two.

The trend towards man-to-man talks also indicates that relaxation of tension is by no means an automatic process. Launched in East and West by dint of considerable effort, it calls for continual adjustments and conceivably temporary speed limits.

It is in this context that the resumption of relations between the United States and Western Europe assumes its importance and, of course, the element of potential dynamite.

The invitation extended to Herr Scheel

affects the security of America's allies in Western Europe.

Washington is taking pains to ensure that this impression is fostered. On 16 July Bonn Defence Minister Georg Leber also set off for the US capital at the invitation of Defence Secretary Schlesinger.

Beforehand President Nixon tried to reassure Nato Secretary-General Joseph Luns, Western European ambassadors to Nato and French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert (though with scant success in France's case).

America's explanations were well received by Walter Scheel. What they amount to is that the nuclear agreement between President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev applies to a state of peace only and would lapse the moment an attack was launched on Western Europe.

It does not represent an element in crisis-containment and is more intended to prevent crises arising. The United States did not seem inclined to reduce the number of tactical nuclear devices in Europe either, but Walter Scheel's positive response would not seem to be echoed by all Cabinet Ministers in Bonn.

Western European security remains the cornerstone of detente policy. Were there no security detente would become a game of chance.

There is no reason for not believing President Nixon, Rogers and Kissinger when they assure the Foreign Minister that US troops will remain stationed in Western Europe, but any Western European politician who dismissed the very possibility would be irresponsible.

Ever since Dr Kissinger's advocacy of a new Atlantic Charter and the encounter between President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev it has been apparent that the United States is in the process of reappraising its commitments and its role within the Atlantic alliance.

Western Europe cannot afford to do no more than think about the form and content of the North Atlantic pact. Action must be taken.

American policy towards Western Europe represents an invitation to play ball, Western Europe, when all is said and



Foreign Minister Walter Scheel with President Nixon and Dr Henry Kissinger at the White House on 12 July (Photo: dpa)

done, rightly insisted on equality with the United States from now on, though economic and monetary affairs were doubtless what Europeans had in mind, since they stand to derive most benefit from equal treatment in these sectors.

Now that the Americans are directly or indirectly indicating that it is time Europe paid its share of defence expenditure everyone on this side of the Atlantic has suddenly piped down. In public at least they are avoiding the topic of European defence with a vengeance.

Christian Democrat Walther Leisler Kiep, a thoughtful pro-American, was outspoken by way of contrast during the Foreign Minister's visit to Washington. In view of the changing political situation he called for a reformulation of Nato strategy.

"It must include a secondary nuclear deterrent in Europe in the form of a European potential," he stated. This country, he felt, ought to be involved in target planning at least. This is an idea that has been on many people's minds of late, though no one is prepared to admit the fact.

The Bonn government, particularly Foreign Minister Scheel, who dismisses the idea of a European deterrent as a plaything, is doing everything in its power to postpone discussion of a European nuclear pool, plans for which have been rejected by Britain recently, until such

time as political union is a European reality.

Bonn is caught on the horns of a dilemma. Either it takes on nuclear weapons and runs the risk of being degraded to the status of an errand-boy for the British and the French or it does not.

Even if it were to do so within the framework of a European political union the situation would be a tricky one. Does the non-proliferation then still apply to Bonn? Is it still bound to its renunciation of nuclear weapons? Fortunately a decision will not need to be taken for some time. For the time being there are other possibilities of preventing the emergence of a security vacuum in Western Europe even assuming that US troop strength is cut back. Nato's Eurogroup could, for instance, be reinforced.

A declaration of principles by the Atlantic alliance on relations between Western Europe and the United States will, however, prove inevitable.

Not only the French but also a fair number of Ministers in the present Bonn government would sooner avoid the issue of what Walter Scheel has termed a New Testament of the North Atlantic pact. Whatever shape it takes, it could certainly spring a number of surprises.

Hans Kipper

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 14 July 1973)

Rifts in the Alliance

The list of topics discussed by Walter Scheel in Washington with President Nixon and national security adviser Kissinger demonstrates the rate at which transatlantic tension, rivalry and misunderstanding has snowballed.

During the eight years in which the United States has been up to its eyes in Vietnam and Asia transatlantic relations have changed to such an extent that rifts have occurred left, right and centre and can no longer merely be papered over.

Whether it be German-American ties or relations between Western Europe and America on matters of military presence, trade and international cooperation or

exchange rates, the bill is invariably in dollars and cents.

This is why it will take a monetary agreement satisfactory to all sides in the West before transatlantic relations can really return to normal.

Walter Scheel's Washington talks were thus accompanied by monetary negotiations, though little progress was made. In a nutshell what the Europeans want is for the Americans to recall at least part of the world's rigid dollars.

The Americans, in their turn, note the services they have done their allies and would like the allies to do, in turn, in burden-sharing.

In the US House of Representatives, which favours a drastic reduction in the number of US troops stationed in Europe, the cost of keeping 300,000 GIs between the Mediterranean and Iceland is reckoned to be in excess of 18,000 million dollars per annum.

President Nixon intends to veto any cutback by more than five per cent, or approximately 15,000 men. A similar Secretary of State Rust, however, that stationing the troops in the United States rather than in Europe would involve a saving of 400 million dollars at the most.

Whether 18,000 or 400 million dollars is another national loss that should be taken into account when the US government considers its foreign policy.

(Kölnischer Anzeiger, 14 July 1973)

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by President Nixon, Secretary of State Rogers and US national security adviser Kissinger was initially intended as a means of reassurance.

The US leaders explained to Foreign Minister Scheel and his political planning and government adviser Guido Brunner and Helmut Rott that the nuclear agreement between President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev in no way

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

France's force de frappe no substitute for US nuclear shield

DIE ZEIT

It is probably no more than a rumour that France's President Pompidou murmured "merci, M. Mao" on hearing the news of the Chinese nuclear test. China could certainly not have done him a better service at the present juncture than to explode their hydrogen device over Sinkiang.

Both France may demonstratively have ignored the judgment of the International Court of Justice in The Hague and ostentatiously have disregarded the misgivings of other governments, but international protest against their projected nuclear tests on Mururoa atoll had not been without effect.

The Chinese test now provides a welcome opportunity of retrenching behind assertions that the nuclear nuclear-powers have much in common in their atomic altruism.

Both Paris and Peking refused to sign the non-proliferation treaty on the ground that they had no intention of leaving themselves at the tender mercies of the superpowers' nuclear monopoly. Both feel their views have been borne out by the US-Soviet nuclear agreement.

The United States and the Soviet Union, they feel, are determined to conduct international affairs regardless of small and medium-sized nations.

China claims to aim at the abolition of nuclear weapons by means of ending their nuclear monopoly. France still harbours illusions of national independence and

feels it can be maintained by means of the force de frappe.

Both reckon that their respective aims entitle them to conduct nuclear tests jeopardising the lives of many other people otherwise unaffected.

The French nuclear devices are allegedly "clean" yet they are not being exploded over French territory, and China little cares that the level of radioactivity has increased 3,000-fold since its test over Japan rather than over Peking.

Both countries are behaving in an unscrupulous manner in gaining access to the exclusive nuclear club at the expense of others.

There can, of course, be no gainsaying that China is a great power in the offing and that it cannot rely on the backing of a nuclear ally. But what about France?

General de Gaulle's argument that the mere possession of nuclear weapons is a sufficient deterrent (the argument on which the transformation of the force de frappe into a force of persuasion is based) has long ceased to hold good.

Nowadays technological progress and quantity are the sole criteria, and France alone is unlikely ever to be able to lay claim to either.

France's nuclear potential has been developed at enormous cost. It has already consumed some 80,000 million Marks at the expense of social progress and, for that matter, of conventional armament.

Yet the French are still trailing hopelessly behind the United States and the Soviet Union. By 1980 they will at best have reached the stage Britain has

already achieved with American assistance.

Even if they succeed, in the wake of their projected tests, they will by 1975 pack thirty megatons of nuclear punch, as opposed to the United States' 30,000 and the Soviet Union's 25,000 megatons.

What is more, the range of their missiles and strategic bombers is too small to represent a serious threat to a possible enemy. France's force de frappe cannot claim to be a very convincing deterrent and assurances that the tests are indispensable for the security and independence of France or even Europe have a hollow ring. Uncertainty regarding American intentions in Europe has, it is true, increased following the talks between President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev. Washington continues to press for alternatives to US nuclear guarantees for Europe, too.

A European nuclear potential based on French capacity, British technological progress, US know-how and financial backing from other European countries would seem a tempting proposition.

Why, one may ask, have Bonn and Whitehall refrained from joining in the chorus of opposition to the nuclear tests? Could it be that they would like to keep the door open?

A European nuclear force could only function as part of an integrated European defence — unless, that is, two categories of Europeans are established: those with their finger on the trigger and those who are left as sitting ducks.

Defence integration in its turn will only be feasible once the political and economic union of Europe has been largely accomplished (if then!).

For the moment, even in an age of détente and no worries, there is no alternative to the US nuclear shield, certainly not France's force de frappe, which is not even capable of convincingly defending French territory.

Gabriele Venzky
(Die Zeit, 6 July 1973)

Peking's People's Daily reports on Bonn

An article recently published in the Peking People's Daily deals in detail with the special position of the Federal Republic of Germany in Europe and between East and West. It was written by the delegation of Chinese journalists that visited this country last May.

In a first article published several weeks ago and entitled "West of the Elbe" the visitors outlined impressions gained on their travels around the north of the country.

The second article continues in the same objective and detailed vein with a review of the Ruhr, Württemberg and Bavaria.

After dealing with the level of industrial development, export capacity and endeavours to contain inflationary tendencies the Chinese journalists go on to consider this country's foreign policy position.

"West Germany feels that its safety and part of Central Europe," the article explains, "On its Eastern frontier the one superpower has masses of troops stationed. This is a factor that the Federal Republic has to bear in mind."

West Germany feels that its safety and the balance of military power are dependent on the other superpower and the presence of US, British and French troops in the Federal Republic.

Vary though their estimates of policy towards the Soviet Union might, major government and Opposition spokesmen concur in their hope that US troops will remain stationed in the Federal Republic.

This makes military sense. In political terms 28 years have gone by since the end of the war without a peace treaty being concluded with Germany. On issues relevant to Germany as a whole and West Berlin the Four Powers reserve their rights and obligations.

This is why the European Community and Western European solidarity are important in both economic and political terms for the Federal Republic.

Both this country and others in Western Europe realise full well, the Chinese journalists write, that without this solidarity West Germany would have difficulty in gaining its full right to a say in the conduct of world affairs today.

They go on to assess the prospects of genuine détente in Europe. "Europeans, including the Germans," the People's Daily article notes, "have lived through the catastrophes of two world wars and are thus most interested in relaxation of tension in Europe and the prevention of a new world war."

"But the social imperialists proclaim peace, security and détente in Europe on the one hand while on the other making not the slightest attempt to scale down their endeavours to boost their military might." This being so, the views of people in the Federal Republic vary.

Some people, the Chinese delegation reports, feel that negotiations of any kind and any kind of European security conference are better than none. Others reckon that no harm can be done by trying to sound out the real intentions of Soviet leaders in the course of negotiations.

Still others are "confused by the noisy speeches of Soviet leaders and feel that maybe a change has come about in Soviet policy towards Europe."

"Others again remain comparatively watchful. They listen to what the Soviet Union has to say but also keep a close watch on what it does. They have no confidence in salesmen of shoddy material, particularly when the salesmen are armed to the teeth yet at the same time talk stridently in terms of peace."

The Chinese journalists report in detail on an interview with a Munich professor who favoured genuine détente but not a relaxation of tension resulting in one side growing stronger while the other grew weaker.

They quote his view that Soviet policy is aimed at a reduction in US military presence, the prevention of military and political integration in Europe and keeping the European Community as small and divided as possible.

The article ends by quoting a well-known but likewise unspecified West German politician:

"At the moment there is a real danger of closing one's eyes to the facts and succumbing to illusions because one loves peace. The danger is that détente, security and peace are terms exerting such a powerful psychological influence."

"That is why those who pursue imperialist policies talk a great deal about détente. Those who would like to reduce the other side's troop strength talk a great deal about security. Those who pursue their own aims with warlike means talk a great deal about peace."

Gerd Ruge
(Die Welt, 7 July 1973)

Kosygin confers with Kreisky in Vienna

In 1960 he kept in the background, made a quiet and serious impression, unlike his leader, Nikita Khrushchev, spoke reasonable German and displayed particular interest in economic problems.

Thirteen years later Kosygin is in Vienna not as a man on the sidelines, as a key figure from the Kremlin, now a mere government delegate but as a Soviet Premier.

The second most powerful man in the Soviet Union, like his counterpart in Washington, is now engaged in a small, neutral countries along Danube.

Nearly twenty years after the signing of the Austrian State Treaty few problems remain outstanding between Austria and the Soviet Union.

Premier Kosygin and Chancellor Kreisky accordingly chose to review international issues. The Russian is dealing not merely with the leading insignificant country but with an internationally renowned statesman.

This after-dinner toast assumed proportions of a major event for Austria. The Soviet Premier had not commented to make on neutrality, his past Soviet spokesmen regularly interpreted Austrian neutrality as it was.

Mr Kosygin abandoned this stance. Outcome that can be regarded as a success for Austria's policy of neutrality and optimism in respect of European security conference were emphasised in the final communiqué.

The talks dealt in the main, however, with economic issues. Austria and the Soviet Union concluded a new agreement on economic, scientific, industrial cooperation and cultural exchange. The framework of bilateral trade exceeded in another context. Kreisky noted that economic cooperation in Europe cannot overlook the economic groupings Comecon and the Common Market.

Premier Kosygin replied that cooperation was also being given to this project by his country and that opportunities making contact ought to be investigated. Vienna was particularly quick to react. Alexei Kosygin lost not a word of Austria's arrangement with the European Community, an agreement that has in the past come in for vociferous criticism from the Soviet Union.

Edgar Scheel
(Vorwärts, 12 July 1973)

With friends like Heiner Bremer you don't need enemies, the Free Democrats must have thought the other day. Bremer, former head of the Young Democrats, inflated a dispute at executive level to a large-scale political conflict between party leader Walter Scheel and his general secretary, Karl Flach.

As a number of Free Democrat politicians were at the same time warning their coalition partners in the SPD against neo-Marxist tendencies and on the other hand cautiously paying court to the CDU/CSU some of the keenest observers in Bonn thought they detected a struggle for power. Some concluded that Flach wanted to resign while others claimed he wanted to become party leader.

It really is the Free Democrats only want to provide some encouragement for the CDU/CSU and also change their business manager. The manner in which they change in personnel is being conducted refutes all rumours about a split between Scheel and Flach.

Herr Hoffmann, the Foreign Office official who is replacing Herr Stancke, a Berlin lawyer, as FDP business manager, may be regarded as an absolutely faithful follower of Foreign Minister Scheel but he is taking place not at Scheel's request but as the result of a proposal by Flach himself.

Hoffmann's appointment is obviously intended to refute the impression gained by some local branches of the FDP that the real head of the party is Scheel's personal adviser, Herr Woelker.

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STEINER AFFAIR Committee of inquiry clarifies little

Did Julius Steiner, the former Christian Democrat member of the Bundestag, receive fifty thousand Marks in exchange for his support of Chancellor Willy Brandt at last year's vote of no-confidence? Was he paid by Karl Wienand, the business manager of the Social Democratic parliamentary party in the Bundestag? Was the alleged bribe linked with Steiner's activities in the secret service? So far there have been no satisfactory answers to these questions. No shred of evidence has been forthcoming. It is gradually becoming clearer that only the key figure in the case can supply the answers. The question of Steiner's credibility is being raised more and more. The picture of Steiner's personality emerging from witnesses' statements before the parliamentary committee of inquiry does not hold out much prospect of gaining reliable information at the interrogation which is now due to begin in the nursing home where he is staying.

As far as I know, I am convinced that the only person with any accurate information is Herr Steiner," Peter Lahmstein, head of the Baden-Württemberg branch of the intelligence service, claimed.

His impression was shared by other persons attending the parliamentary committee of inquiry into the bribery affair surrounding Julius Steiner, the former Christian Democrat member of the Bundestag.

Steiner has already been shattered by the scandal and is now recuperating in a nursing home on the Tegernsee far away from Bonn. Beforehand he seems to have

term to the committee of the inquiry the witness added as an excuse: "Steiner had to be drawn into the apparatus." After all he had been recommended by no lesser figure than a local Premier and nobody could have opposed this arrangement even if he had wanted.

Herr Hauschildt, Steiner's former lawyer and himself a former contact of the Federal Intelligence Service, has had a serious rethink about his client. Only a year ago the two men used to meet at frequent intervals for informal chats. They were on first name terms and became close friends.

Today all that is forgotten and Hauschildt told the committee of the inquiry and the members of the public attending the hearings that Steiner was a man whom he would not have allowed to drive his car. He would have been careful to avoid him, had he known Steiner's views on the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw at an earlier date.

Eduard Adorno, head of the South Württemberg branch of the CDU and the current Baden-Württemberg Minister for Federal Affairs, also used to have a good opinion of Steiner.

Steiner had had a number of positions within the Baden-Württemberg branch of the party since 1962, he testified, and had been well informed and politically reliable. He only declined in political stature after taking to drink, Adorno claimed.

CDU member Werner Marx also claims to have smelt alcohol on Steiner's breath in the Bundestag in Bonn. This had been a chance meeting. But Steiner told his lawyer that he had told Marx of his contacts with the East under the cover of the intelligence service and that Marx had told him to carry on with this work. Marx describes Steiner's claims as products of his imagination.

Karl Moersch, Parliamentary State Secretary in the Foreign Office, described Steiner as a latter-day Münchhausen, a compulsive liar of German folk-lore, when he was suddenly and unexpectedly confronted by the committee of inquiry.

The files of the Federal intelligence service claim that Moersch once recom-



Karl Wienand
(Photo: Sven Simon)

mended a Herr Laube of East Berlin (whom he knew from Algeria) to Steiner, describing him as a "fine chap".

Moersch swore to the committee of inquiry that there was no substance to these allegations. It was however true that he had met Steiner a number of times, once in a café in far-off Biberach.

It is strange that an obscure Christian Democrat backbencher whom nobody claims to have known well received visits from such prominent members of the governing coalition as Karl Wienand and Karl Moersch. Nobody at the committee of inquiry was willing to accept this as a coincidence but these meetings prove nothing.

The Baeuchle couple cannot prove anything either even though it was in their home at Schellklingen, Swabia, that the fateful meeting between Karl Wienand and Steiner took place.

There had been casual mention of the fact that a Christian Democrat vote could be worth money to the coalition, they testify. They remember that amounts of a quarter of a million Marks had been mentioned.

Unfortunately, the Baeuchle couple were not present at that stage of the conversation when a more concrete offer might have been made. The wives had become bored with political discussions and left the room and Mayor Baeuchle had been called to the telephone. He did not return to the room for another fifteen to twenty minutes as he had found the subject of the conversation rather embarrassing, he told the committee of inquiry.

Returning to the embarrassing subject of money, the Baeuchles had to admit to receiving fifteen thousand Marks for supplying information to the Spiegel and the Südwestpresse.

Nobody emerges from these proceedings with much credit. But there is still no proof of corruption. Perhaps Julius Steiner himself will be able to provide evidence when he is interviewed.

The only evidence so far submitted to

Wienand attacked for possible role in the case

Karl Wienand, business manager of the SPD members in the Bundestag, gradually being drawn into the case surrounding former Bundestag member Julius Steiner. While the Opposition set up a list of the points to be cleared by Bundestag committee of inquiry regarding Steiner's part in the vote of no-confidence against Chancellor Brandt on 27 April 1972, the magazine Quick printed a declaration by Steiner in its issue of 12 June.

According to his statement, Steiner offered both money and an offer of position if he would vote with the government and against his own party. Only the offer of money materialized, however, and Steiner claims that he handed him fifty thousand Marks at the SPD's headquarters.

Herbert Wehner, the head of the parliamentary party, said he was convinced that Wienand had not done anything dishonourable. Wienand had said beforehand that no money had been made of money during his time with Steiner.

But Hans-Joachim Baeuchle, the Democratic Mayor of Schellklingen, Baden-Württemberg and a former member of the Bundestag, claims that money was mentioned. According to the Spiegel, a sum of 200,000 Marks was mentioned during a meeting between Wienand and Steiner's Schellklingen home. They were discussing how much a Bundestag member was worth in such a situation.

The Spiegel also published a letter from the business manager's intervention in favour at party headquarters in Bonn. It was a letter to the effect that the "great service" he had done for the party was a truly difficult situation.

The "difficult situation" facing the party was the governing coalition's dwindling majority after a number of Free Democrats had spoken out against Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik at the party.

Steiner himself stated the previous week that he had received no money from either the government or the party. He reported on 12 June that he had bought a Mercedes 350 on the day of the vote of no-confidence and paid for it with a cheque from a Swiss bank. A few days later he bought a Mercedes 280 with a Mini-Cooper, Die Welt claimed.

It is still not known whether the case used for the vote of no-confidence in April 1972 will be examined. Dozens have been raised about whether he could prove anything. It turns out that they had been stored unsealed at Bundestag President Annemarie Renger's house, now sealed, on 12 June.

(Die Zeit, 15 June 1973)

LABOUR AFFAIRS Foreign workers' assimilation continues to present problems

On entering the Federal Republic for the first time, many foreign workers scarcely know where they are going to live. But they are well aware of the agreed monthly income and hourly rates.

Most of the Turks, Spaniards, Yugoslavs, Italians, Greeks and other nationalities at first view the Federal Republic from the financial aspect. They see it as a source of money for the taking.

But these foreign workers then settle in and find that life here is good — despite discrimination at work or in the street. The fact that the 2.4 million foreign workers later brought 1.6 million dependants to this country proves that the Federal Republic has become a second home to them.

But there is a shortage of accommodation for single workers or homes for families where they will not be forced to pay excessive rents by unscrupulous landlords. There are not enough language courses, kindergarten places, schools and teachers — and there are far too few advisers to hear the cares of this section of the population and help them in their complicated dealings with the authorities.

Citizens of Common Market countries, mainly Italians in this case, profit from the freedom of labour within the European Economic Community and do not have to queue for hours for a work permit.

The Federal Republic has opened its frontiers to four million foreigners, including dependants, in order to guarantee a prosperous economic future. There is no shortage of vacant jobs.

But our social infrastructure — schools and public transport — has not been able to keep pace with this inflow. We have gone beyond our means. The unlimited recruitment of past years is now a frequent cause of complaint. How are things to be put right?

The search for a solution has also resulted in such unfortunate proposals as compulsory repatriation. Under this

ruling foreigners would not be asked when and if they want to return to their homeland but would simply be deported after a certain period of time.

Human beings would therefore be loaned from one country to another for a few years like machines and would be sent back when the time limit elapsed. Bavaria and Schleswig-Holstein tested this procedure but, thank goodness, soon thought better of it.

One proposal worth discussing, though it does not promise to be any more successful, is the suggestion by Josef Stügel, head of the Federal Labour Bureau, that foreign workers should be encouraged on a voluntary basis to stay in this country for only a certain period of time. Behind this idea lies the understandable desire to help those workers who are still waiting abroad for a work and residence permit to enter the Federal Republic. Introducing a quota, it is thought, would cut the length of waiting lists.

But foreign workers employed in this country would hardly deprive themselves of their pay-packets for purely idealistic reasons. And it is not the government's job to make them more eager to return home by offering them a golden handshake.

That should instead be the responsibility of their country of origin which must have some interest in its citizens' finding work abroad, sending money home, gaining specialist knowledge and then returning home so that local industry can benefit.

But little help can be expected from this direction. On returning home, the foreign workers are often unable to find a job commensurate with their increased ability.

The new government programme promises to be more effective. It imposes a double obligation on the persons deriving most direct benefit from the employment of foreign labour — the employers. As the central government,

Wage awards negated by galloping inflation

cause of the wild-cat strikes. The weekly housekeeping interests workers more than would revolution.

To support the government in its efforts to stabilise the value of the Mark, the large trade unions took a daring step last autumn and this spring — they exercised moderation in their negotiations with employers and accepted wage increases that would not increase consumption and consequently inflation.

But soon after these pay deals had been accepted the workers began to feel the effects of the trade unions' policy of stability. They noticed that their wage increase did not give them increased purchasing power as price rises, certain tax increases and additional expenditure on social insurance contributions soon swallowed the extra money they received.

The worse inflation became — and it has never been worse in the past 25 years — the more these pay deals turned out to represent a cut in real wages. Manufacturers rejected works councils' demands for pay increases outside the usual machinery and the risk of strike spread. The danger increased for these firms as other concerns were tacitly tending to grant wage increases over and above those agreed in pay deals.

To express this in more simple terms

Federal states and local authorities also function as an employer, it is also imposing an obligation on itself.

According to this programme employers must promise to give their foreign workers decent accommodation. They are also being asked to pay the Federal Labour Bureau one thousand instead of seven hundred Marks when they have a foreign worker allocated to them.

Both these measures are designed to make employers consider very carefully whether it is worth employing foreign labour. As employing foreign workers is not always cheaper than introducing rationalisation measures, both private and State concerns will be forced to seek their own way out of the situation.

They will be able to decide between rationalisation, which will permanently reduce the labour force they require, and exploiting those sectors of the labour market where there are reserves. One course open to them is increasing the amount of part-time employment. Up to now few part-time jobs have been available.

If these measures bite, Bonn could put into action another section of its action programme and grant foreign workers a longer residence permit than the twelve-month document they receive at present. Their legal status would then be improved.

Once some balance has been established between the employment of foreign workers and the ability of the social infrastructure to absorb them, it should be so permanent that it does not easily break down.

The question is whether an increase in the hiring charge to one thousand Marks will actually prove a deterrent or whether the effects will simply be swallowed up by the continuing economic boom.

If this new ruling does not prove to be as successful as hoped, Bonn has another weapon in reserve to solve the problem — a special charge on the employment of foreign labour.

But Bonn will have to take this action off its own bat.

The European Community's regional and welfare policy is still in its infancy. Taking production to the workers instead of viceversa will remain no more than a good intention for some time yet.

Klaus Bohnhof
(Köln Stadt-Anzeiger, 10 July 1973)

No power struggle in the FDP

Continued from page 3

activity within the party as their growing popularity in the country is due almost exclusively to the reputation of their government ministers.

The party could find itself in Opposition after the next general election if the SPD maintains its absolute majority. That is why it is paying court to the CDU/CSU.

But this is only one side of its two-edged strategy. The Free Democrats realise that according to the public opinion polls the SPD would obtain 52 per cent of the votes at a forthcoming general election. Together, the CDU with 37 per cent and the FDP with eleven per cent would only form a minority.

The Free Democrats realise that gains in their percentage share of the vote will be of little benefit to them if the SPD should obtain an absolute majority. That is why the party has issued warnings to the SPD recently and made friendly gestures towards the CDU/CSU. This must not (yet) be confused with any offers to form a future coalition. Ulrich Frank-Planitz
(Deutsche Zeitung, 6 July 1973)

Continued from page 4

the committee of inquiry is connected with another case. On 6 July Free Democrat Karl Geldner presented a sworn declaration which seems to throw light on when the CSU tried to recruit him during a troublesome period for the government.

But members of the Baden-Württemberg intelligence service for whom Steiner worked under the name Zacharias were unable to raise the committee of inquiry's hopes of obtaining conclusive proof.

"Steiner's memory is not all that reliable," Lahmstein claims. Steiner himself always complained that he had no head for figures. One wit immediately conjectured that Steiner could have made a mistake about the number of noughts in the fifty thousand Marks' bribe he is alleged to have received. But nobody in Bonn has the heart to laugh about jokes in such bad taste.

Hans Jörg Saitorf
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 July 1973)

The trade unions will then consult the statistics recording the drop in purchasing power and demand wage increases of over ten per cent. They will also insist that the voluntary pay increases now being granted should be incorporated in the new pay deal.

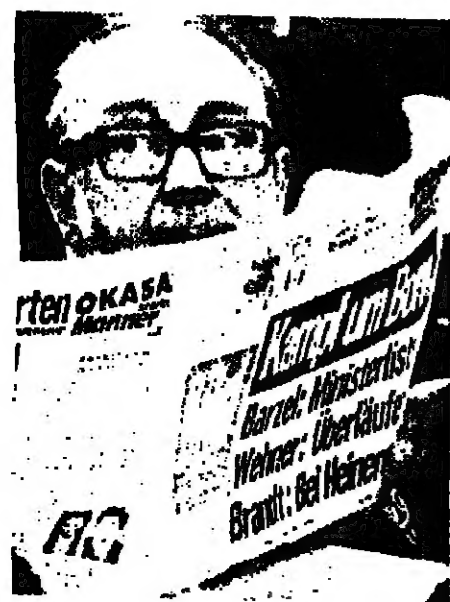
The long-term effects of the wild-cat strikes could therefore be more detrimental to the government, trade unions and workers have learned from the events of the first six months of 1973 that stability cannot be decreed via friends in the unions.

They will have to recognise the pointlessness of ignoring the laws of the market in a system based on the free negotiation of wages. One day greater attention will have to be paid to these laws of the market.

The more these laws of the market govern future negotiations, the greater the temptation becomes of finding a way round them through legislation. The ugly word for this procedure is "wage freeze". If the next pay deals encourage inflation as much as expected, there will be serious discussion about imposing a price freeze for the first time since the war.

The wild-cat strikes in recent weeks cannot be held responsible for any such consequences of a poorly-conducted policy of stability. But they are the first sign for the poor quality of government stability measures since the governing coalition's election victory last autumn.

Ernst Willenbrock
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 8 July 1973)



Julius Steiner
(Photo: J.H. Darchinger)

had contacts with people of all shades of political opinion.

The committee of inquiry has been unable to get any nearer the truth because of this labyrinth of claims, suspicions and concealments. Sometimes it appears that the nine committee members do not have enough enthusiasm and interest in the case.

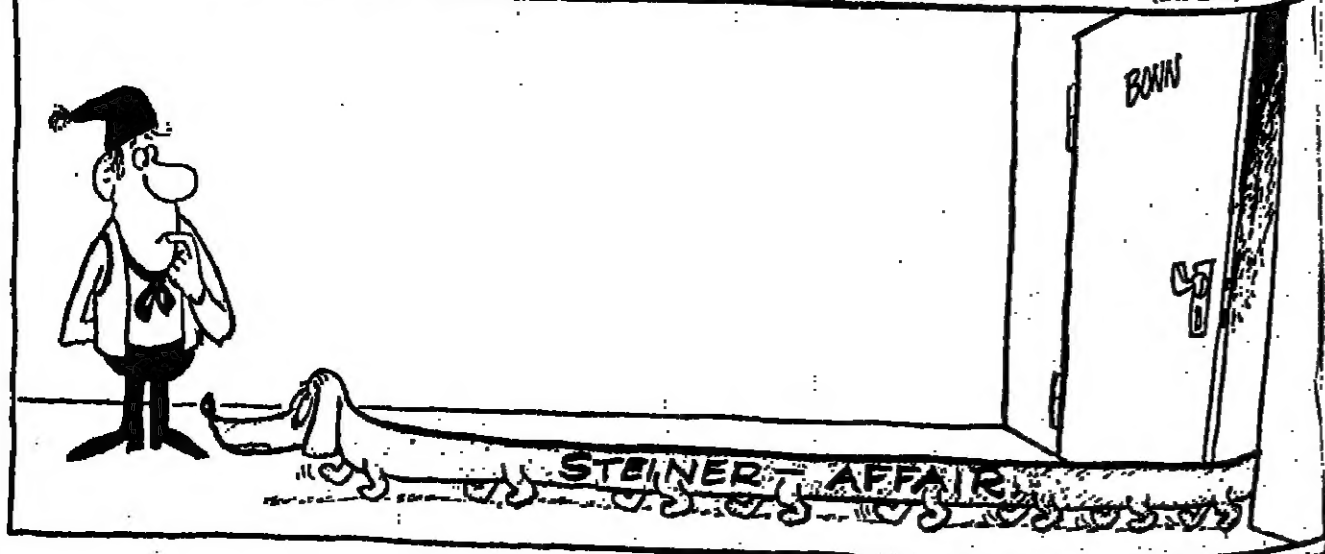
Though it sometimes seems that they are afraid their respective political parties could be harmed by the revelations, it must be remembered that the members of the committee are grossly overworked.

Members of the Baden-Württemberg intelligence service were first to testify. They stated that Julius Steiner had been recommended by Gebhard Müller, then Premier of the Federal state, as an "intelligent operator" as far back as 1953.

The current head of the intelligence service does not agree with Müller's verdict and claims that Steiner had not been much above average. But he was a useful member of the intelligence service, he concedes, as he had many contacts.

The scant monthly fee of two hundred Marks at most indicates how meagre Steiner's information must have been for the intelligence service. It therefore gave him no more than "occasional contact" status.

After explaining the meaning of this



(Cartoon: Felix Mussel/Frankfurter Rundschau)

■ COMMON MARKET

US soybean export embargo upsets EEC appletart

I wouldn't be at all surprised if Common Market Agricultural Commissioner Lardinois were to go down on bended knees before long and beg President Nixon to be allowed to purchase more agricultural produce in the United States," a European Community official recently wisecracked.

Only a week beforehand France had wielded all the influence at its command in the Council of Ministers to ensure that in the forthcoming round of international trade talks no further breaches are made in the common agricultural market for imports from the United States and elsewhere.

Two days later, to the dismay of both Europe and Japan, President Nixon imposed restrictions on soybean exports. Further embargoes are felt to be within the realms of possibility.

Traditional stands in the debate on the future relationship between Western Europe and the United States seem suddenly to have turned turtle.

In monetary policies, power supplies and technology developments are also in the offing that will compel statesmen and industrialists on both sides of the Atlantic to reconsider their views.

America's export restrictions on soybeans mainly affect cattle and poultry farmers in Europe. It could well be that the Common Market's cereal and butter surplus will soon cease to represent a problem even though President Nixon plans to decontrol soybean exports after the next harvest.

The ties between America's soybean embargo and Europe's cereal surplus are, as it happens, surprisingly close.

In the past soy beans imported from the United States have, according to Common Market statistics from Brussels, met sixty per cent of the European Community's fodder requirements.

To fill the gap the Common Market could, of course, fall back on its wheat surplus. But the protein content of wheat is only a third of the soybean protein content, so the present wheat surplus would, at a rough estimate, be used up.

The Common Market's agricultural fund would have to subsidise wheat as fodder in order not to price meat, milk, eggs and poultry out of the market.

President Nixon had to impose the export restrictions because of changes in ocean currents off the coast of Peru. The United States is the world's major supplier of soybeans but also uses fishmeal from Peru as fodder.

Variations in Pacific Ocean currents have resulted in a decline in fish catches off the coast of Peru and a corresponding decline in Peru's fishmeal yield. Within a year the price of soybean meal in the United States increased by no less than 320 per cent.

President Nixon was forced to impose a partial ban on soybean exports in order to combat spiralling food prices at home. American farmers are already arguing that eggs are netting them a loss of half a cent each. Animal foodstuffs are fast growing scarce in US supermarkets.

America's anti-inflation measures ought to be to Europe's liking since the current inflationary trends in Europe are largely the result of inflation in the United States.

The current changes off the coast of Peru will also, in the long term, result in upward pressure on meat prices in particular in Western Europe, but the immediate repercussions could at least be partially offset if wheat fodder were subsidised in time from the common agricultural fund.

Funds are available for the time being and do not need to be raised by means of additional levies because the greater part of the common agricultural fund's revenue comes from import levies, again for the most part on agricultural produce, that flow straight into the Common Market's coffers.

Without going into undue detail the resulting tendency would be a further weakening of the dollar in relation to the European currencies floating jointly in terms of dollars and cents.

Yet currency specialists already feel the dollar to be undervalued, and France, not to mention other Common Market countries, reckons that its export prospects in relation to non-Market countries are taking a knock.

As recently as four years ago all European countries lamented that the Americans, using dollars that then were overvalued, were buying up European firms and their patent rights at give-away prices.

Now the boot is on the other foot and European firms have a golden opportunity of buying their way into US

technology for a song. Never before have American stocks and shares been so inexpensive for European buyers.

To judge by recent statistics British firms seem to have most firmly grasped the opportunity even though sterling is not exactly the world's hardest currency at present.

From the monetary angle European take-over bids for American firms would be desirable as a means of re-exporting to the United States the thousands of millions of dollars that have been transferred to Europe in recent years by speculators.

What is more, Western Europe would, by buying its way into US know-how, help to bridge the technological gap that separates the two sides of the Atlantic.

The recent revaluation of the Mark has afforded this country additional protection. For some time other Common Market countries have been wondering how it is that despite a succession of revaluations this country's exports continue to soar.

One possible explanation that has now occurred to them is this: Maybe Federal

Republic exporters have been able to maintain their position because imported raw materials and semi-finished products have grown successively cheaper with each revaluation of the Mark.

The latest developments ought to rise to an agonising reappraisal on both sides of the Atlantic. Were France or other Common Market countries right object to increases in agricultural imports from the United States?

For that matter, were Washington's this country right in advocating a wide scope for agricultural imports from the United States?

Is it a mistake for countries to re-evaluations merely in the light of export prices? How much of a cheaper imports play in offsetting higher cost of exports in terms of currencies?

Might not a temporarily undervalued dollar be of greater use to Europe's the swift return to dollar convertibility demanded by the French?

This is a long list of questions. Its answers chosen could easily enough be wrong ones.

At all events it is apparent that mutual interdependence of the United States, the Common Market and Japan (the one hand Japan is far harder hit; Western Europe by the US embargo; soybean exports) and developing countries such as Peru and the petrodollar-exporting countries on the other is underestimated.

Erich Hoss (Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 July 1973)

Clouds gather at Strasbourg Parliament

Commissioner's refusal to commit himself to contempt of Parliament and threatened to introduce a motion of no confidence in the luckless Scarscia Mugnozza.

Eventually, despite vigorous protests from the floor, question time was declared ended.

The European Parliament enjoys so few powers that it is hardly surprising MPs are riled. 183 of them, not including Britain's Labour contingent, who have yet to join the ranks of parliamentarians seconded to Strasbourg from Bonn, Paris, Westminster and so on, can as yet only make binding decisions regarding their own budget of 24 million units of account (erstwhile dollars) this financial year.

An improvement on this state of affairs is not to be expected until 1975. Then, and then only, is the European Parliament to be granted a greater say in the spending of the Common Market's budget.

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INDUSTRY More and more firms become limited companies

This country's industry is changing its structure - more and more concerns are abandoning their status as joint-stock companies and are becoming limited companies.

This trend has been prompted by two measures proposed by the government - the reform of legislation applying to limited companies and regulations allowing broader sections of the population to participate in the productive capital of industry.

These plans are not prompted merely by the fact that the number of persons purchasing shares for the first time has dropped. As many as 1.3 million persons who bought VEB shares when they were first issued have sold them - that is more than half.

It appears that the Federal Republic cannot be turned into a nation of shareholders - and definitely not where limited companies are concerned. Bonn will have to think again.

The number of joint-stock companies dropped from 6,094 to 2,271 between 1957 and the end of last year although basic capital rose from 18.7 to 64.3 milliard Marks.

The number of limited companies rose from 30,545 to 100,690 in the same time span and capital increased to just under 53 milliard Marks.

At the end of last year the

capitalisation of limited companies was even twenty per cent less than that of the joint-stock companies. The ten years between 1963 and 1973 have now become known as the decade of the limited companies. In this period alone the number of firms more than doubled and their capital rose by 150 per cent.

In 1972 alone no fewer than 16,989 new limited companies with a basic capital of one and a half milliard Marks were listed the Federal Republic's trade register.

But 2,725 already existing limited companies increased their basic capital to a total five and a half milliard Marks. Four and a half milliard of this sum were raised from capital and material investment and only one milliard from capital increases out of the limited company's own funds.

This marks a turning-point. For the first time the increase in the capital of limited companies has exceeded the capital increases of the 425 joint-stock companies which amounted to only four milliard Marks.

Interest in share dealings waned. Twelve joint-stock companies with a capital of 11.3 million Marks started liquidation proceedings and a further nine with a capital of 28.1 million Marks folded up completely.

The remainder were not considered a good investment on the stock exchange, even if they wanted to be represented. At the end of last year only 505 of the Federal Republic's joint-stock companies were quoted on the stock exchange. This was fewer than one quarter. But these joint-stock companies quoted on the stock exchange possessed basic capital of 38 milliard Marks - more than half of the basic capital owned by all 2,271 joint-stock companies. (Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 July 1973)

Americans propose fuel-sharing project

The United States government wishes to intensify cooperation between America and Europe in various critical sectors of oil supply. State Secretary Delley-Karsten Rohwedder of the Economic Affairs Ministry learned during negotiations with senior officials of the Nixon administration.

Washington wishes to draw up international procedure for sharing fuel supplies in times of crisis and increase consultation and cooperation between the oil-consuming countries. This must not however be regarded as a bloc opposing OPEC, the organisation of oil-producing countries.

Rohwedder was also told that the current energy crisis in America appeared to be drawing towards an end and that it was now hoped to regain control over the supply bottlenecks in the refinery sector. The Americans believe that Europe and Japan, with their even greater reliance on external fuel sources, have more grounds to fear an energy crisis.

As far as the forthcoming GATT negotiations have been instructed to claim that the difficulties they recently had in passing the Trade Bill. The US government sees the GATT negotiations about compensation as an important test and hopes to be able to present Congress with a satisfactory outcome to these talks. Washington expects compensation for the entry of the three new members into the European Community.

Rohwedder states that the American negotiators have been instructed to claim compensation in the agricultural sector as well as for losses American exports sustain in the industrial sector.

State Secretary Rohwedder had talks with Mr. Casey, who is responsible for economic questions as well as being deputy secretary for foreign affairs, with Mr. Flanagan, President Nixon's chief adviser on trade policy, with the head of

the President's economic affairs committee, Dr. Stein, and with Deputy Secretary of State Simon who is responsible for energy supply.

The question of sharing and rationing reserves of imported crude oil would soon be discussed by the appropriate committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Rohwedder announced.

(Handelsblatt, 6 July 1973)

Volkswagen plans to start factory in America

Rudolf Leiding, head of Volkswagen, told two thousand shareholders at the recent annual general meeting in Wolfsburg that his organisation is considering setting up plant in the United States. The American branch would use parts manufactured in the Federal Republic.

"Establishing a factory in America would help ensure full employment at our factories in the Federal Republic and would be to the trading advantage both of the Federal Republic and other countries," Leiding explained. The United States is seeking a reduction in imports while Bonn wishes to reduce exports.

Leiding spoke of the need to end Volkswagen's overwhelming dependence on exports. At present the firm is exporting more than seventy per cent of its production and is therefore particularly sensitive to any alteration of currency exchange rates. Exporting sixty per cent of production and selling forty per cent to the home market would not represent such a great risk currency-wise, Leiding stated.

Leiding was confident that Volkswagen could regain its dominant position in the automobile industry once its new models were in full production. But this would not be easy in the face of growing British and Japanese competition, he admitted. Leiding pointed out that the Passat and other new models soon to be unveiled would have front-wheel drive and a water cooling system though Volkswagen was not going to abandon its air cooling system completely.

There has been a Volkswagen revival in a number of countries, Leiding maintained. "I am certain that the old Beetle will continue to exist at the end of the seventies," he forecast.

Turning to the current financial year, Leiding stated that VW had delivered 1,025,000 vehicles all over the world in the first five months, 13.8 per cent more than in the comparable period last year.

Volkswagen's increased sales have been relatively modest at only 3.9 per cent, he admitted. But the 65.6 per cent growth where Audi NSU was concerned reflected the success of the Audi 100 model.

The turnover of the organisation as a whole increased 12.1 per cent between

January and May to total seven and a half milliard Marks. Volkswagen's turnover had increased 13.6 per cent to reach 5.1 milliard Marks. It was however wrong, Leiding pointed out, to expect greater profits as a result. No spectacular improvement of the current position can be expected this year.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 4 July 1973)

Business looks up for the chemicals industry

The chemicals industry in the Federal Republic increased its turnover by an unexpectedly high 13.7 per cent in the first four months of this year. With a turnover of 20.7 milliard Marks there has been an evident revival in his sector after three years of poor business.

The Chemicals Industry Association's annual report for 1972/73 however views the prospects for 1973 as a whole with some caution as the full effects of the currency crisis and the government and Federal Bank's stability and credit policies are still not known.

The Association repeated members' fears that the abolition of tax write-offs and the investment surcharge imposed by the recent stabilisation package might also effect investment aiming at greater rationalisation and cheaper prices.

Foreign trade contributed most to the revival of the chemical industry. Exports up to and including April increased by over twenty per cent to reach 8.2 milliard Marks.

As far as price rises are concerned, the chemicals industry once again set a good example to the rest of industry. Manufacturing prices were only raised by 1.3 per cent between January and April.

Last year the chemicals industry was able to achieve its paramount aim as manufacturers - the improvement of profits - by raking in an extra 25 per cent. But this only partly balanced the forty per cent drop in 1970 and 1971.

Profits rose considerably more impressively than turnover which increased by only six per cent to total 56 milliard Marks. Personnel figures remained largely constant at 577,000.

(Kloster Nachrichten, 6 July 1973)

Western European companies cooperate in computer giant

value of these installations amounts to six milliard Marks.

The group's annual turnover totals 2.2 milliard Marks. Fifty per cent of the firm is registered by Siemens. Its share of the market amounts to eight per cent in Europe and two per cent internationally. The group's share of the Federal Republic market is the same as that of Siemens - sixteen per cent.

The UNIDATA companies employ a staff of 35,000 in their computer section - sixteen thousand at Siemens, twelve thousand at Philips and seven thousand at CIL. The group has fourteen development and production centres in six countries and distribution and service agencies in more than thirty. A committee consisting of three delegates from each of the three companies will be responsible for business policy. CIL, Philips and Siemens are to set up three UNIDATA branches in Paris, Apeldoorn and Munich to coordinate and supervise the activities of the three partners within UNIDATA. The heads of the three firms' computer sections will act as heads of these branches.

A number of statistics illustrate the significance UNIDATA could have for Europe. The companies in the group deliver twenty thousand items of equipment ranging from office computers to large-scale computer installations. The

Eighteen months were needed to reach the present agreement as it was hard to reconcile the interests of the three partners. The majority on the national distribution companies will not lie with the UNIDATA financial holding company in Amsterdam.

France and the Federal Republic will each have two UNIDATA distribution branches. In the Federal Republic Siemens will have a majority say in the affairs of the branch distributing large and medium-scale computer systems while Philips has an eighty per cent share in the profitable office and small-scale computer market. Only the remaining twenty per cent will be administered by the financial branch in Amsterdam. None of the three partners will be able to obtain the majority on this holding company.

All methods and channels of distribution will be standardised and joint distribution companies will gradually be built up on a national basis.

Research, development and production will be carried out in the supply centres of the parent companies. These supply centres will be supervised and coordinated by the distribution branches. A company will be set up in Amsterdam to administer the joint distribution companies on behalf of the three UNIDATA partners.

(Handelsblatt, 6 July 1973)

SHIPPING

Union officials blacklist 100 ships that defy wage agreement

Strike action by seamen and dockers against merchant shipping in this country has been taken only three times since the war: in 1953, 1970 and 1972. Another spat could now be in the offing. OTV, the transport workers union, to which 12,000 out of roughly 35,000 Federal Republic seamen belong, has strike and boycott moves in the pipeline.

Some 100 freighters owned by fifty shipping firms in this country to which the management claims, last January's new wage agreement (including nine-per-cent increases) does not apply, are in line for blacklisting.

OTV has already appealed to the International Transport Workers Federation for support in "blacklisting" the rogue freighters, and to be on the safe side the union has despatched officials by air to Scandinavia, Benelux and overseas in order to ensure that even ports that are off the beaten track know who the offenders are and take appropriate action.

This trade union chase is symptomatic of the economic straits the Federal Republic merchant navy is in. In days gone by Kaiser Wilhelm II reckoned that Germany's future was on the high seas. Certainly, many owners are currently in deep water.

"Successive Mark revaluations have proved a grave setback in the face of international competition," Dr Karl-Hermann Necker, president of the Federal Republic Shipowners Association, claims. "Staff and capital investment costs have also risen sky-high."

Once upon a time, before the First World War, the Germans had the second-largest merchant navy in the world, consisting of 2,090 vessels with 5.1 million gross registered tons between them. Germany was second only to Britain with 8,587 ships and 18.9 million gross registered tons.

Currently the Federal Republic rates only ninth in the tonnage stages with 744 vessels and some seven million GRT. This country's stake in the world's merchant fleet is a fraction over three per cent.

Dr Necker notes worriedly that this state of affairs exists despite the fact that foreign trade, specifically this country's exports and imports, is increasing by leaps and bounds.

Thirty-seven out of the country's 148 shipping companies have a mere 5,000 tons afloat, equivalent to one medium-sized freighter. A further 41 shipowners own between 5,000 and 20,000 tons, say three to four medium-sized freighters.

Some sixty per cent of the overall tonnage is owned by two dozen companies. So far they alone have been in a position to modernise and change over to larger units, be they container freighters, tankers or tankers.

The flagship of the Federal Republic's merchant navy is the 254,000-ton *Esso*

Europa owned by Esso Tankers of Hamburg.

The most up-to-date container fleet, consisting of ten units between 15,000 and 55,000 GRT, is the Hamburg Express fleet owned and run by the country's largest and oldest line, Hapag-Lloyd of Hamburg, with an annual turnover of 1,100 million Marks.

Since the war merchant shipping in this country has invested 19,000 million Marks in new and converted vessels. Government subsidies in the form of low-interest loans, direct grant, subsidies towards interest payments and scrap allowances have amounted to some 2,000 million Marks.

Currently both government assistance and willingness to risk capital investment have declined, and the industry can field a number of arguments by way of explanation:—

—Finance for the construction of expensive new vessels must be raised on the no less expensive domestic market with interest rates of twelve to thirteen per cent.

—Ten per cent premium (fifteen per cent for tankers) on new vessels is only paid to owners who have their ships built in local yards, which again are far more expensive than those in other countries.

—Domestic legislation compels owners to take on larger crews than necessary. These crews earn more money than sailors from any other countries in Europe. Costs are likewise boosted by strict safety precautions.

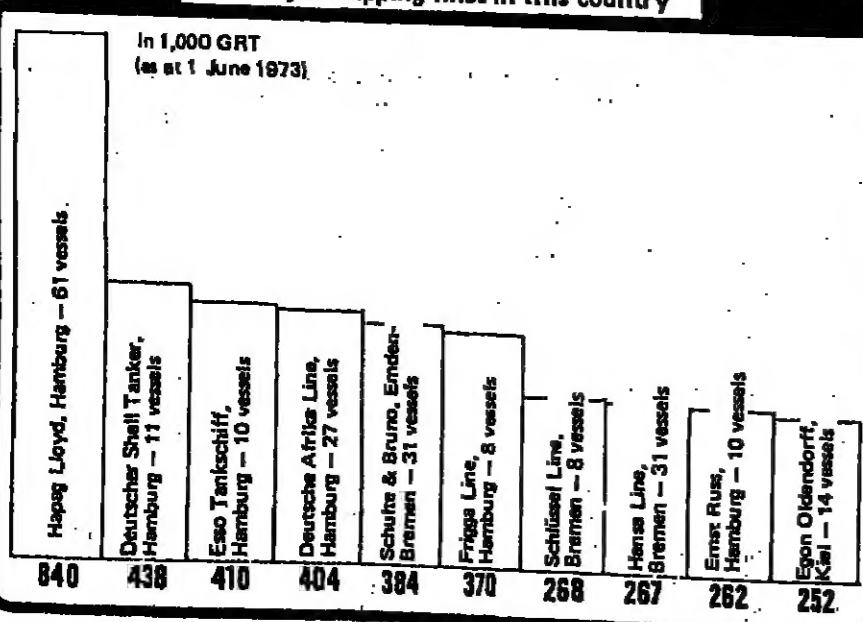
Even the Hapag-Lloyd container fleet, in which rationalisation has been a byword, still carries a complement of forty-two: one captain, four navigational officers, one radio officer, two cadets, one chief engineer, three engineers, one electrician, one assistant electrician, three technical assistants, three stewards, one boatswain, one carpenter, one storeman, six stokers, eight ABs, one cook, one cook's mate, one steward and two washers-up.

They earn good money too, which is more than used to be the case. For years the boat was on the other foot, but since 1969 wages have risen by two thirds.

Thousands of sailors from this country used to work on foreign vessels because the money was better. The situation has so changed that only 800 still work for foreign owners.

By the terms of the current wage agreement a deckhand can earn up to 1,350 Marks a month, including overtime.

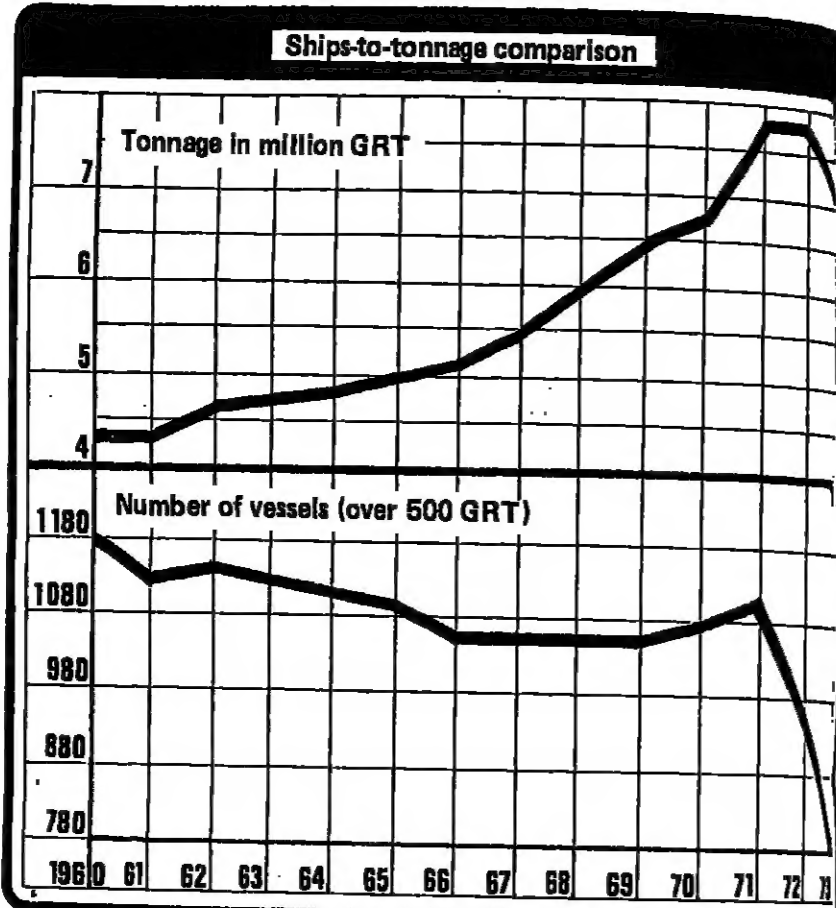
Ten Major shipping lines in this country



(Die Welt, 13 July 1973)

Liner sale

Hanseatic, Deutsche Atlantik Line's 23,000-ton liner, is up for sale. Owner Axel Blisch-Christensen was not prepared to discuss the price of his luxury liner, but disclosed that it is to be handed over to the new owner, Home Lines of Geneva, at the end of September. The new owner's vessels are registered in Panama. The sale has been rendered necessary by the dollar crisis, it was explained.



(Diagrams: Wirtschaftswoche No. 1)

Now a deckhand can be compared with a non-skilled industrial worker and these are the official rates. He may be paid more.

A boatswain, comparable with a master craftsman in an industrial trade, earns roughly 2,400 Marks a month.

A radio officer earns up to 3,000 Marks a month, a chief engineer some 3,800 Marks and a captain — at union rates — anything up to 4,536 Marks.

All members of crew are guaranteed three months holiday a year. "In the course of time we are going to have to give them even more," Herbert C. Helms, himself an ex-president of the shipowners association, feels.

In order to prevent hardship all owners allow crew members to take their wives with them on long journeys, and certainly permit wives on board, though not, as yet, fiancées and girlfriends. On coastal routes Hapag-Lloyd even allow children on board.

Up-to-date container vessels boast swimming-pools, games and hobby rooms, a photo lab, a library and a cinema. Size and fittings of cabins and messes are well above international minimum standards, which specify for ships of more than 10,000 tons 4.75 square metres of cabin per AB and 7.5 square metres per officer.

On Hapag-Lloyd's container vessels wage costs represent only five per cent of running costs, but on most not so

up-to-the-minute 5,000 to 10,000 ton vessels still account for between thirty and forty per cent of operational costs, and the country's merchant navy is unlikely to see the immediate future to exist on international comparisons of economy or competitiveness.

Profit and, indeed, survival conditions are forcing many owners to emigrate, as it were. A considerable number of their vessels have been reregistered under flags of countries such as Liberia, Panama, Greece, Honduras, Cyprus and Lebanon, charging lower taxes, insisting on minimum wages and enforcing laxer safety regulations.

Hamburg shipowner Frank M. R. does a little arithmetic to demonstrate that on a 15,000-ton multi-purpose freighter the difference in wages between the home ensign and a flag of convenience can be anything up to 10 million Marks a year depending on the extent of automation. Two of his ships fly the flag of Panama.

Since April 1971 two hundred freighters with a combined tonnage of 1.1 million GRT, or four times the volume of Hamburg's Alster, the city-centre lake with its yachts and ferry-boats, have been deregistered in this country and transferred, for the most part, to flag-of-convenience by the same, domestic owners.

For the first time since the war the tonnage of the country's merchant navy has taken a dive.

OTV, the trade union, does not deny the fact. Nonetheless it is determined to ensure that the rogue freighters and blacklisted shipowners pay their crew eleven per cent more, not nine per cent as in January.

Trade union officials are fighting hard in which they no longer believe. OTV shipping expert Heinrich Rake, who was himself a ship's officer for ten years, admits that "going to sea is no longer an attractive proposition for anyone."

His assistant, one-time captain of the Klein, reckons that "every day you spend at sea is time lost." Klein left the merchant navy to study law at university three years ago and has shortly take his degree. His faculty, Hamburg University has no fewer than forty ex-captains and ship's officers enrolled as students. There is a larger number at the economics faculty where admission requirements are strenuous.

(Wirtschaftswoche, 6 July 1973)

AUTOMOBILES

Car-owners should not be completely ignored in city traffic plans

Frankfurter Rundschau

The Future of Our Cities and The Future of the Automobile were the main topics of a two-day press gathering held at Garmisch-Partenkirchen by the Motor Manufacturers Association.

Coping with traffic was, of course, the problem, and the aim was to shed light on the relationship between automobiles, people and transport.

In the initial lecture Herr Diekmann, an economist, noted that in part pedestrian precincts and the efficiency of public transport systems have been improved but that even in localities where this is the case built-up area still tend to show signs of bursting at the seams.

Disatisfaction is growing, emotion is let loose. The private car, both the alleged root of all evil and an alibi, is accused of destroying our cities and representing a threat to the environment.

To this extent there is some justification in asking whether in fact the deliberately promoted concentration of employment in urban areas has not necessarily led to circulation complaints in both the public and private transport sectors.

In many cases building and transport planning have not or have only inadequately been coordinated, with the result that growth has increasingly appeared to be reaching finite barriers.

In the course of the conference, the aim of which was to determine how best to cope with the damage that has already been caused, three lecturers dealt with the specific problems of Frankfurt.

Cologne and Munich. It was agreed that merely affording priority to public transport, the government slogan, is not going to solve the problems.

Town planner Wilfried Ehrlich pointed out that the call for a ban on private cars in the city is a grave mistake. Without cars Frankfurt, for instance, could not exist.

The Frankfurt region is inconceivably dependent on private traffic, the city having been rebuilt fairly haphazardly the war along roads left over from the Middle Ages.

When the first transport planners made their appearance in the city in 1960 development had long since rendered sensible solutions to traffic problems impossible. To all intents and purposes Frankfurt was growing faster than planners could respond. Building land prices soared and the construction industry boomed.

Private traffic in city-centres must, of course, be kept to a minimum, but how is one to go about it? Should the number of parking lots be reduced, meter fees be increased or traffic on the move discouraged by reducing access to motor traffic?

If restrictions are to be imposed who is

to impose them? Who, for that matter, is going to permit further use of the motor-car? There are a great many questions here and they call for a fair number of answers.

By and large Frankfurt is counting on two moves against long-term parkers to do the trick. When new office blocks are built the parking facility regulations of 1939 are quietly ignored with official approval. Indeed, the fewer parking-places are provided, the better.

Secondly, the longer you park in city-centre multi-storey car parks, the progressively more expensive it becomes. This change has already led to a reduction in the number of nine-till-five parkers in multi-storey car parks. They are now tending to clutter up the roadside even more.

What is more, the reduction in the number of nine-till-fivers and the corresponding increase in the number of one-hour stands has meant that more traffic has been on the move in the city centre.

Frankfurt is certainly trying to keep city-centre private motorists down to a minimum, as far as transport facilities will reasonably allow. But the required development concept has yet to be found.

The suburban electric and underground railway networks in the process of development will undoubtedly improve the situation, but it will be a long time before alternative facilities are provided that are sufficiently accessible to traffic.

In a sparkling discourse Dieter Kust outlined the traffic problems of Cologne, a city which 205,000 private cars a day already use the bridges over the Rhine in both directions.

Munich architect and publicist Herr Klahspless chose to dispense with specific facts, preferring instead to provide a fireworks display of tenets and ideas, details of which cannot be gone into.

The first day of the conference, chaired by Professor Ratzko, came to the following conclusions:—

No one could have foreseen ten or fifteen years ago the density of urban traffic today. The blame can hardly be laid at the transport planners' doors. A further increase in city traffic is not advisable, there being a limit to the amount of traffic road and rail can carry.

Residential areas in city centres and their immediate vicinity must be maintained at all costs, and residents must retain their mobility too. City-dwellers must not be allowed to become second-class motorists.

In future suburbs must be provided with rail links with the city, and the city itself must remain habitable, with the shortcomings of all modes of transport kept to a minimum. There must be no through traffic, only local traffic.

People are unquestionably growing more mobile, and improvements to existing road and rail facilities cannot keep pace with developments. If cities are to remain workable priority must indeed be afforded to public transport.

But suburbia spawns not only rush-hour but also shopping and holiday traffic. In a motorised age the private car cannot be dispensed with altogether. A crucial factor in the solution of future transport problems will be improved coordination between urban and transport planners.

Eberhard Seiffert

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 June 1973)

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CINEMA

Indian director Satyajit Ray
awarded Berlin's Golden Bear

Satyajit Ray's *Distant Thunder* was judged the best film at this year's Berlin Film Festival and awarded the Golden Bear for what was described as its artistically significant and deeply impressive depiction of human destiny in an easily comprehensible form.

No Berlin Film Festival would be complete without one of the calm, low-profile films by Indian director Satyajit Ray. *Distant Thunder* is a story of village life during the Bengal famine of 1942.

It is a film dealing with the misery that deprives human beings and the Brahmin doctor who tries to relieve it. It tells the story with cool, calm credibility that will entrance any filmgoer with the necessary patience.

No Silver Bears were awarded this year for individual performances but this second-highest festival prize did go to six feature films, two from France and one each from Argentina, the Federal Republic, Brazil and Britain.

The films involved were André Cayatte's *No Smoke without Fire* from France, Leopoldo Torre Nilsson's *Revolution of the Seven Madmen* from Argentina, Yves Robert's *Tall Blond with a Black Shoe*, Norbert Kückelmann's *Experts from the Federal Republic*, the Brazilian film *Nudity will be Punished* by Amoldo Jabur and David Hemmings' *Fourteen*.

André Cayatte's *No Smoke without Fire* and *Return from Africa* by Swiss director Alain Tanner were awarded the prizes of the International Catholic Film Bureau (OIC) and the international Protestant film jury interfilm.

Gunshots in the Factory, a film by Finnish director Laukka Tehtäällä that was premiered at the Berlin Film Festival was awarded three thousand Marks of the Otto Dibellus Film Prize. The Protestant film jury awarded the remaining one thousand Marks to *Josef Schulz*, a short film from Yugoslavia.

France entered Yves Robert's *Tall Blond with a Black Shoe*, a secret service comedy full of subtle humour. The head of a secret service wishes to teach his deputy a lesson for wanting to oust him from his post and sets him on the track of an unsuspecting orchestra violinist.

As the behaviour of any innocent person is bound to appear particularly subtle to secret service agents completely tied up in their work, the spying apparatus produces increasingly senseless results and a large number of comic cinema corpses.

A left-wing film-maker was heard to ask in dead earnest: "What use is a film like this to the working class?" The only possible answer is that the working class laughs along with cinema audiences.

The British film *The Fourteen* takes up a position somewhere between Charles Dickens and an orphaned Trapp Family. A well-meaning welfare department wishes to send fourteen orphans to different homes but family ties prove stronger.

The orphans escape time and again and they all meet on Christmas Eve at the derelict house where they once used to be a family. The younger members of the family are soon offered a home by a farmer and his wife and their elder brothers are astonished to find that children can be as happy in the country as in the slums. David Hemmings directs the film with skill, sentimentality and a dash of working-class naturalism.

Ulli Lommel's *Tenderness of Wolves* met with a mixed reception. Lommel did not plan on producing a historical documentation or a sociological study of

the Haarmann case and his film suffers as a result.

The action is transferred from Hanover to the Ruhr and it is set in the period of occupation after the Second World War instead of during the twenties. As the post-war era was not depicted with complete authenticity, the film is not tied down to any period and becomes a cinema *moritat* combining deliberate horror with involuntary comedy.

The audience were amused more than shocked when Haarmann, played by Kurt Raab, kills a boy in a fit of lust, bites through his jugular vein like a vampire and noisily slurps his blood. Despite skilful passages intentionally reminiscent of Fritz Lang's *M Lommet* film is at best commercial.

Ello Petri continues to aim his sights on the respectable middle classes in his latest film *Property is no longer Theft*. A brutal, rapacious butcher is made so insecure by apparently senseless thefts committed by a small bank employee with an allergy to banknotes that he first tries to bribe him and then stangles him.

This material could certainly form the subject of a biting satire but it is so full of side-plots, reflexion and symbolism that the parable about the corrupting power of the possessor does not get off the ground. The film beats around the central theme with a violent-style humour and only occasionally gets to grips with it.

Though the second half did not quite live up to the hopes raised by the first, this year's Berlin Film Festival was on the whole more profitable than might have been expected after the experience of past years.

Since it was set up in 1971 as a contrast to the main competition, the International Forum of New Films has always proved successful. Once again it fulfilled its function of providing information about advances in cinema aesthetics. Had it not been for the forum visitors to the Berlin Film Festival would have left thinking that the only trend was towards stale cinema conventions.

The forum has a rational concept and one that is worth copying. It is not hampered by inflexible regulations when selecting its programme. Films such as Jacques Rivette's *Four* and a half hour puzzle *Out One Specific*, which opens up completely new dimensions of film narrative, and Nagisa Oshima's thirteen-year-old work *Night and Fog over Japan*



Scene from Yves Robert's *Tall Blond with a Black Shoe*

Film Forum
highlights
emancipation

The Young Film-makers' Forum, which had arrived at its nadir, so to speak, in 1972, has now been reborn.

In 1973 everything is different. The time round the dividing lines are clear. Films like *George qui?* made by Michel Rostier have been shown internationally. The same is true of Alain Tanner's *Rückkehr aus Afrika* (Journey back to Africa), for Bellocchio's *In the Eye of the Faithful* and for Sandra Hodge's *The Year of the Woman*.

The forum programme seemed sensational and the films included a typical of international tendencies: films of engagement. We are able to see Shohel Imamura's latest study *The Post-War History of Japan: the strife-ridden Life of a Woman* and the controversial film *Night and Fog over Japan* made in 1960 by Nagisa Oshima and *One Side of Madness* made in 1926 by Teinosuke Kinugasa.

There were films to be discussed with Africa, dealing with America's agony, films by young German film-makers and the work of young female German film-makers could be discussed.

The position of women in our society is not only a constant theme of contemporary films, a theme much discussed by female film-makers themselves, but it became the talking point of our society. At the recent Oberhausen Short Film Festival many of the films shown were made by women and the Berlin Film Festival 1973 took due note of the importance given to women in any number of ways.

Young French producer Michel Rostier presents a highly entertaining study of the life of George Sand in her film *George qui?*. Anne Wiazemsky plays the part of the writer extremely well.

The film also has many other things to offer. It is a study of the life of a woman in a very different way. It is a study of the life of a woman in a very different way. It is a study of the life of a woman in a very different way.

Another film with a similar subject was Shohel Imamura's *The Post-War History of Japan: the strife-ridden Life of a Woman*. Imamura asks a woman to tell about her private and business life past and present and blends in documentary scenes.

Imamura shows how a woman begins at the bottom, sells meat on the black market, becomes a barmaid, has an affair with an American soldier and finally marries another in order to receive American citizenship and open a number of bars in the United States.

Imamura presents a woman who is at home in a man's world in her honest, rather vulgar manner, a woman who only thinks of her own advantage and denies anything diverging from her aim.

Sandra Hochman's satirical film *The Year of the Woman* is a cheeky, biting story of men's reactions to the women's liberation movement in America. She scorns American television for refusing to report the large-scale women's congresses and for ignoring the election campaign of such an important politician as Shirley Chisholm.

She interviews men to find out their opinions on women's lib and talks to prophets of the movement such as Flo Kennedy, Gloria Steinem, Shirley McLaine, Bella Abzug and many others. She unleashes scathing attacks on Art Buchwald, John Lindsay, Edmund Muskie, Jerry Rubin and Normal Mailer.

Hermann Riede (Frankfurter Neue Presse, 4 July 1973)

THE ARTS

Much Ado and *The Crucible*
at Bad Hersfeld Festival

Which Erfurt opened the 23rd Bad Hersfeld Festival with a production of Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, newly translated and in a new production by Manfred Vogel.

In *Much Ado* again and again there are continuous leaps in the psychological development. Shakespeare was not timid in his play the fantastic, but in the high-spirited, mad jokes there is a seriousness, even tragedy.

These breaks have not been fully explored by Manfred Vogel, although he has produced a piece using contemporary language that is effective.

Every production of *Much Ado* is bedevilled by the fact that the piece is dominated by quick-tempered Beatrice and amusing, tall-story-telling Benedick. This conflict was emphasised by casting Uli Philipp and Folker Bohnet in these parts. In the Bad Hersfeld production this was made more obvious by the unnecessary clown-like acting of Bohnet.

Zacka Duzar and Sigmar Solbach as Hero and Claudio were able to present the originality of their characters in the production although the bitter kernel of the play was lost.

The second premier at the Bad Hersfeld Festival was Arthur Miller's *The Crucible*, which was received with rapturous emotions, not only for the excellent acting that Günther Fleckstein presented but also for the play itself. This showed that among the 1,200-year-old monastery runs where the plays are staged

Hermann Dannecker (Kleiner Nachrichten, 4 July 1973)

naturalistic pieces can be put on just as well as any other kind of play if the spirit is willing.

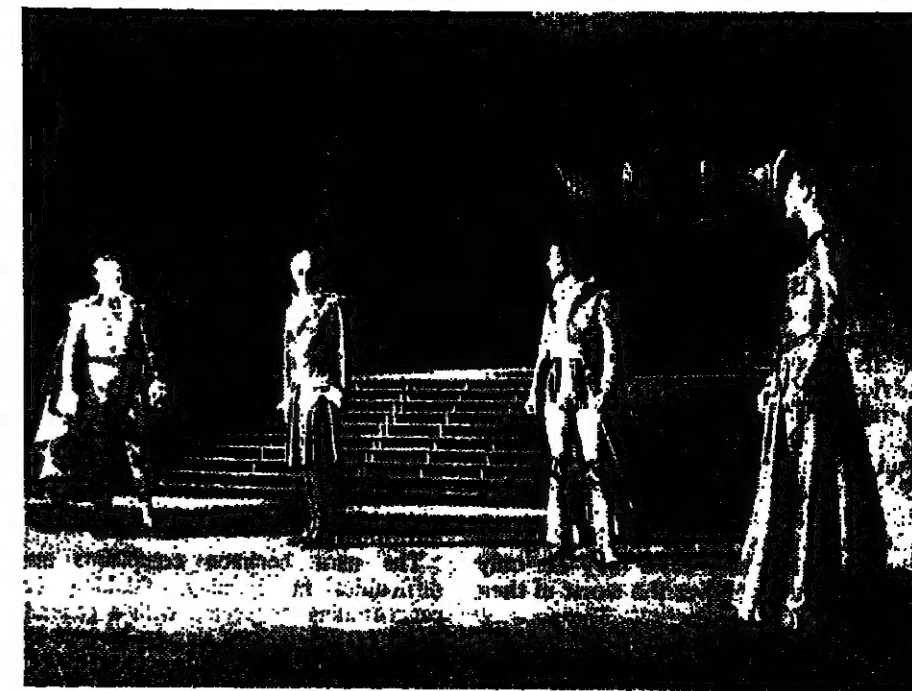
Miller's play tells of a witch hunt in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1692. It deals with themes that are well known to our times — mass hysteria and collective guilt. Miller begins his play with sharp contrasts that have an affinity with the black-white conflict we know so well today.

Günther Fleckstein's production is very intense so much so that the observer feels drawn into the action. Fleckstein makes no comment, allowing the story-line and the characters to hold the attention. He does this with great determination.

Cornelia Froboese, who plays Abigail, accented more her lust for power than the burning eroticism that underlay her actions. Frank Hoffmann played Proctor with considerable power even though when he prepares for death he was not quite able to be fully convincing.

Eva Kothaus was just right as Proctor's wife. Karl Walter Diess as the Reverend Hale was able to bring off the transformation in his personality to show that he had been befuddled by the witches. Ernst-Fritz Fühlinger as the deputy governor played excellently the part of the narrow-minded, dour official who was full of anxiety at the consequence of the way things were going.

Hermann Dannecker (Kleiner Nachrichten, 4 July 1973)



A scene for the Bad Hersfeld production of *Much Ado About Nothing*

(Photos: Carl Eberhart)

Ballet in Cologne

Giselle, *Swan Lake* and *The Firebird* are the main ballets to be considered in the 17th Summer School for Dance, Cologne. 600 young dancers from all over Europe can look forward to a lot of hard work practising for these productions at the Summer School that is Europe's largest and most important for ballet students. Twenty-two ballet masters from all over the world are providing six courses for the dancers, instructing them in the art of bodily movement to the accompaniment of rehearsal pianos.

The Summer School for Dance was first organised in 1954 and brings to the Federal Republic a faint breath of international ballet.

Six hundred dancers will take part, members of various corps de ballet in this country. Fifty per cent of the professional dancers in companies in this country come from abroad.

Fred Marteny, director of the Summer School for Dancers maintained that a ballet student in this country had to work for ten years before getting a job paid 1,300 Marks. The chances of getting a solo dancer's appointment or ballerina's appointment were very remote.

Despite various outstanding performances by ballet companies from this country in modern productions, companies still needed to fall back on the good old stand-bys such as *Swan Lake* to fill a theatre according to Herr Marteny.

Only the big five in Ballet in this country, Stuttgart, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich and Cologne, can afford to produce contemporary ballet alongside

classical ballet and not have the local cultural authorities up in arms because the theatre seats are not being taken up and the house is only half full.

Herr Marteny has a long-term programme to educate balletomanes in this country to accept more readily modern ballet and modern choreography. He quotes the example of the success in Brussels of Maurice Béjart's *Ballet de cirque* which has played in a circus tent to 4,000 people daily. What is important is to get more and more young people accustomed to the ideas of modern ballet. This can be done, for example, by producing explanatory lectures of modern ballet at schools and universities.

At this year's Summer Dance School young choreographers and dance troupes from 19 different countries will demonstrate how colourful, diverse and contemporary modern ballet can be. They will be able to efface the false ideas that the public has held for a considerable time and reconcile the public with the aims and character of modern ballet.

Hebrant aus der Mark (Kleiner Nachrichten, 5 July 1973)

Young Authors
Prizes

The awards of the Young Authors Prizes for 1973, made in Würzburg, was a double success for the publishing house of Julius Beltz, Weinheim. Four of the awards given, carrying a cash prize of 7,500 Marks, were given to Best authors.

For 1973 a total of 475 publications including children's books and books for young people, two story books, a picture book and a book of facts, were considered.

The Prize went to Frederick Hetmann for his *Ich habe sieben Leben - Die Geschichte des Briesep Guerni, genannt Che* with pictures by Günther Stiller, published by Julius Beltz.

Christine Nödlinger was honoured for her children's novel entitled *Wo Pfeffer auf den Gurkenkönig* with pictures by Werner Maurer, published also by Julius Beltz.

Ezra Reber was honoured for his illustrations and Eva Janikowsky for the text of *Große dürfen alles*, published by Neithard Anrich-Verlag, Mühlheim in the Ruhr.

Barbara Wersba was honoured for her book *Ein nützliches Mitglied der Gesellschaft* translated by Hans-Gerd Neock from the American original published by Signal-Verlag, Baden-Baden.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 July 1973)



Scene from the Argentinean entry *Los siete locos*

(Photos: Lilo Tesmer-Daten)

Continued on page 11

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■ EDUCATION

More and more students seek expert advice

Under Baden-Württemberg university legislation Heidelberg University is responsible *inter alia* for the social welfare of its students. The Central Student Advice Bureau does a good deal of work in this sector.

But the three full-time advisers at the bureau are hopelessly overworked as they have to cater for the fifteen thousand university student in the town and the 3,200 members of the local college of education. In many cases they can only just help students over the worst of their troubles.

More and more students and school children are consulting the advice centre. The total rose from 6,319 to 8,019 in the three years from 1969 to 1972. "The increasing use made of the study advice service is due to the growing uncertainty of future students about university opportunities and the rise in pressure caused by stricter conditions of study in many sectors," a recently published report concludes.

More than one third of those people seeking advice are freshmen, for the most part those studying the sciences, mathematics or psychology or attending the interpreters' institute.

Among students who have been at university for at least eighteen months the most difficulties are reported by those in the faculties of art (grossly over-represented with 45 per cent of those seeking help), medicine and law.

The number of students seeking advice only drops off after the third year. One remarkable feature is that women students are clearly over-represented. Forty per cent of those students seeking advice are girls even though they make up only 29 per cent of the total student population in the Federal Republic as a whole and 32 per cent in Heidelberg.

Personal difficulties stand in close relationship with study difficulties and are often dependent upon them. At least half the students who consult the advice centre in Heidelberg have serious emotional problems resulting from difficulties they encounter in their course of study.

Dieter Kallinke, the doctor and psychologist who runs the Heidelberg advice centre, and his two assistants, psychologists Jürgen Dieker and Horst Ehler, estimate that at least twenty per cent require psychotherapy. This high proportion corresponds to the number of mentally disturbed persons in the population as a whole.

More and more students are consulting the advice centre which offers its services free and without the usual bureaucratic limitations. Last year the 265 consultations and courses of psychotherapy took up a total of 1,271 hours.

This year a waiting list was set up for the first time. So far it includes one hundred students. Another student advice centre has 250 students on its waiting list.

About half the patients come because of sexual disorders or difficulty in their studies or in making contact with their fellow students. Almost sixty per cent of them need no more than a short course of treatment, never lasting longer than five hours. But 28.5 per cent of them need treatment lasting between six and thirty hours and 4.4 per cent even exceed this total.

Girl students make up 34.6 per cent of the total of all persons seeking psychotherapeutic help from the advice centre. This figure is roughly comparable with their share of the total student population and lower than that for the study advice service.

But, as with the study advice service, most of those students seeking help (43.2 per cent) come from the faculty of arts. Medics are in second place with 22 per cent and lawyers only make up five per cent of the total.

The experiences of the Heidelberg advice centre have shown that many students who find it hard to choose a subject suffer simultaneously from other difficulties.

The most common complaints are difficulties in learning, thinking or concentrating connected with a general lassitude and lack of energy as well as strong feelings of inadequacy.

Symptoms of neuroses and psychoses also occur alongside considerable problems in making contacts with fellow students, syndromes of depression, sexual difficulties and nervous disorders. Time and again these students seeking advice are obviously at a loss what to do when faced with these complex problems or even everyday demands, the report states.

The staff at the advice centre would also like to correct the widespread belief that students have a great deal of freedom in their lives. This attitude contributes much to the general lack of comprehension about the social position of students.

"The much-quoted sexual permissiveness of students is probably first and foremost a projection by those sections of the population that do not feel sexually free," they claim. "The need for information on these questions is as great as the frequency of sexual problems."

Education and Science Minister Klaus Egon Dohnanyi has published a draft of proposed legislation for universities which proposes a reduction in the period of university study from four to three years, a reform of the examination system and the courses of study offered, new entry procedure and a scheme of joint decision-making guaranteeing university teachers a majority on questions of teaching, research and staff appointments.

The Cabinet is to discuss the draft at the end of August and the final Act should pass the Bundestag by the 1974 summer recess at the very latest. The CDU/CSU Opposition has expressed its support for this timetable.

The new draft is based on the Joint Education Commission's forecast that some 22 to 24 per cent of a school year would begin a course at an institute of advanced education by 1980 or 1985.

The draft proposes a reduction in the period of study to the internationally normal length. Comprehensive universities should as a result offer three-year courses of study in suitable subjects. After this period students will be able to obtain a degree.

The length of study should not exceed four years, except in disciplines such as medicine. Shorter courses of study than the norm are not excluded either. The full amount of time spent on practical courses will be incorporated in the total study period. Post-graduate courses are planned to follow the basic three-year course in order to train the next generation of academic staff.

The right to a place of study must be given priority over the right to study as long as one pleases. Accordingly, the draft proposes that students who exceed the normal study period by more than a certain amount will be exmatriculated

More and more students are seeking advice on questions of family planning and sexual relationships.

The problems indicated by these statistics are only the tip of the iceberg, Jürgen Dieker claims. This shows that, under its cloak of academic activity, the university represents a socially inhospitable environment to its members and they automatically suffer as a result.

However the trend manifesting itself at university level has its basis in the schools and reveals the difficulties faced by freshmen. At school, Dieter Kallinke remarked, pupils are trained to display individual performances and indulge in competition. They do not learn cooperation or team work.

Having had this inability drummed into them and having been detached from the parental home which acts as a cushion, they enter university and must for the first time seek contact with other persons to whom they can relate.

Apart from this isolation, students are confronted with boundless demands on their performance which often provide academically qualified though educationally incapable university teachers with evidence to justify their derogatory opinions about students.

This applies to an even greater extent to the ever-increasing number of students who have been forced into other departments as the course they wanted to take is subject to severe entry restrictions.

The students' increasing political interest and the formation of political

groups are a response to the environment of the university. As Dieter Kallinke says, when the masses feel unwell that is also the fault of institutions, though it would be inadmissible from this statement to conclude that politically active students are ill and should not belong to university.

The universities and the public that are their mainstay must to be provoked with fresh resistance to have the advantage of the support of educational bureaucracy which reduces all conflicts to abbreviated thought. But this is the most disavowal of the universities' obligation to look after their students' welfare.

The student advice centre's main aim is to stabilise the student confronted by university. The advisers admit that they are pursuing a policy of conformity: they try to equate this with the situation at the universities.

"Effective individual aid is impossible," they explain, "but if you deny any further you are reducing the difficulties of your clients to problem maintenance..."

"If you approach the problem in this way you ignore the individual contribution to the suffering of an individual and lose the chance of a person's environment more appropriately, that is less pathologically, by structural reforms."

The high suicide rate among students: 25 per 100,000 compared with a considerably lower 14 per 100,000 in the same age range in the population at large — provides grounds for alarm. The rate among foreign students is eight per cent higher. A further symptom: that anything up to a quarter of students end their course of study sitting their final exams.

Ekkehard E...

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 July 1973)

New university legislation to improve efficiency

though they will still retain the right to sit their final examinations.

Experience and ability gained to the course of study will enable the student to miss the initial semesters once he has taken an examination to test his standard.

People already at work will be able to take a shorter course of study concentrating on preparations for the final examination. External examinations are also planned.

The normal periods of study, to which the courses of study will have to be adapted, should take effect two years after the new law comes into force. If Dohnanyi's timetable is adhered to the first students to be affected by the new system will be the freshmen who enter university at the start of the 1976 winter term.

The draft stresses the need for a reform of studies to bring them into line with the student's later career. When reforming their courses of study, universities are to be backed by supra-regional study reform commissions. The recommendations of these commissions will however amount to no more than declarations of principle and will also take into account the universities' own proposals.

As the plans of both the central government and the Federal states indicate that there will still be more would be students than places of study in future, the Bill proposes a central admissions department to allocate university places.

Two basic types of admission procedure will be adopted. Under normal

procedure a quarter of the study available will be awarded to students in social hardship, to foreign students and students changing their course of study. A quarter to the best schools where the Federal states will be required to standardise their leaving examinations, a further quarter would be students who have waited a certain amount of time for admission. The final quarter will be awarded according to a combination of performance and period of waiting. Special procedure taking account of performance, interviews and other of suitability will operate in subjects where the demand is particularly high compared with the number of places available. Medicine, pharmacy, dentistry come into this category. The quarters of the study places available will be awarded on the basis of this special procedure.

The draft has been forced into this account of the Constitutional Commission ruling on the Lower Saxony university law and grants university teachers a majority in decisionmaking committees responsible for questions of teaching, research and staff appointments.

Both professors and assistant professors appointed as temporary civil servants for a period of six years come into the category of university teacher. Though they form different groups at university they are given equal treatment when it comes to the question of decision making.

Combining these two university groups under the category "university teacher" is bound to cause some controversy during discussions at the Bundestag committee stage. Critics believe that this arrangement undermines the verdict of the Constitutional Court.

(Handelsblatt, 4 July 1973)

■ PROFILE

The centenary of the birth of Leo Frobenius

The colonial powers had turned their attention to Africa, the German Empire was only two years old and nobody in Berlin thought of acquiring overseas possessions when Leo Frobenius was born on 29 June 1873 — one hundred years ago.

The Frobenius family — or the Frobens as they were once called — belonged to the upper middle classes established in Berlin. Leo Frobenius' father was a lieutenant-colonel.

But the young Leo never found much attraction in a bourgeois existence and thoughts of a military career did not excite him either. His mother had studied music and planned to become a famous singer before giving up studies when she married. Perhaps this was the source of the restlessness and wanderlust felt by her son.

At first Leo Frobenius wanted to be a businessman and joined a Bremen firm of importers. The city's shipowners and traders regularly brought native art and artefacts back with them from their voyages, and the ethnological museum established in Bremen exerted a greater pull on Frobenius than his office desk.

While in Bremen, Frobenius became acquainted with ethnologist Heinrich Schurtz and his tales of a new world full of strange races and tribes whom the trading giants held for savages.

Leo Frobenius decided to study ethnology. After spells in Dresden and Risle he studied the subject in Leipzig

under the famous ethnologist Friedrich Ratzel who taught the science according to purely geographical concepts.

Even before beginning his studies in 1894 the twenty-year-old Frobenius wrote a scientific dissertation on the development of the South Congo Basin as a State and the position of the tribes.

After ending his studies in 1898 he published in quick succession a number of authoritative works on masks and secret societies in Africa, the origins of African civilisation, the ideology of the primitive peoples and the development of Polynesian civilisation in Oceania.

By this time the German Empire had entered the ranks of the colonial powers and had obtained territory in West and East Africa and in the South Pacific. The British and French destroyed the empires and States existing on the African continent. Had Africa ever had a history, people asked.

Leo Frobenius was no supporter of colonialism. He only went to Africa to investigate the way of life, the thought, art and culture of the colonised peoples.

In these years of theory, in which the often controversial Frobenius founded the new discipline of cultural morphology, he became a target of criticism for many scholars as he combined ethnology with geography, archaeology, art and history.

He always had a tendency to abandon empirical research and embark upon philosophical flights fancy and bold



Leo Frobenius
(Photo: Ullstein)

historical reconstructions. But it was this that contributed to the fascination exerted by a free thinker who took all substance from the idea that culture and civilisation could only be described as existing among peoples acquainted with the written word.

He did not start practical field work until 1904 when he headed the German Central Africa research expedition to the

Congo and Kassai Basins. By the time he made his last trip to Libya in 1935 he had been on twelve large-scale expeditions.

He travelled across half of Africa, discovered the rock paintings of the old African hunters, copying five thousand of them with his own hand, provided the first accurate description of the gigantic buildings of Zimbabwe in Southern Africa, collected the myths, legends and fairy-tales of the Black African world and investigated the architecture and religious rites of this region.

He actually rediscovered for the Africans the Africa with its immensely ancient and complex history and modern Black Africa appreciates this.

But the philosopher in Frobenius wanted to help the unknown facts he had unearthed attain new international significance. He claimed that African art was dependent on Greek art.

He developed the doctrine of cultural circles based on the links between certain stylistic forms. He thought up the Paldeuma theory, understanding culture as an entity of which Mankind was only a part.

His last great work, his history of African civilisation which appeared in 1933, reveals Frobenius as an imaginative thinker but it also shows the true strength and importance of this famous German ethnologist. In the book Frobenius paid a special tribute to Kaiser William II who had helped him finance his expeditions after 1912.

Frobenius did not obtain academic recognition until the last fifteen years of his life when he set up a department for cultural morphology and was appointed professor at Frankfurt University.

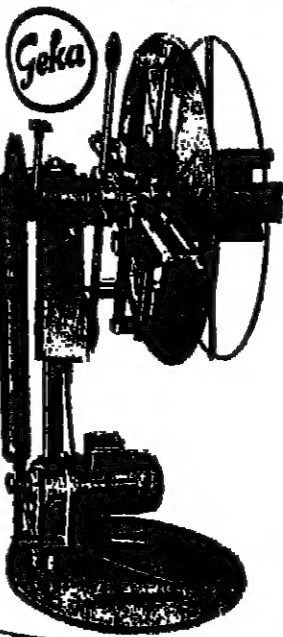
By the time he died at his home on Lago Maggiore on 9 August 1938 at the age of 65 this traveller between two worlds had established a conception for an international history of myth.

(Die Welt, 30 June 1973)

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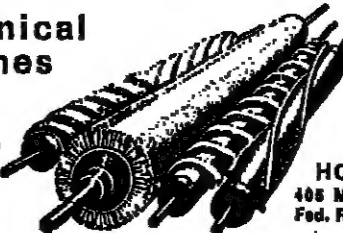
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■ OUR WORLD

Too much leisure time is a social hazard, expert claims

Hamburger Abendblatt

Citizens in this country in the not too distant future will work only four days per week. The weekend will be three days long and annual holidays will last eight weeks, adding to the holiday crowds. The desire to have a place in the country will be more widespread.

These statements were made by Professor Erwin Scheuch of the Institute of comparative sociological research attached to Cologne University at a congress dealing with consumer and marketing research in Nuremberg.

Professor Scheuch believes that there will be a re-grouping in attitudes towards leisure time. More and more people will be seeking longer holidays and more and more people will be asking to retire at an earlier age.

The Federal Republic is a country with an active tourist industry. During 1966-1967 approximately 89 million people went on holiday. In the middle of the seventies, according to Professor Scheuch, there will be 130 million people travelling, a population movement that the world has never before seen. Professor Scheuch is of the view that the holiday mania has not yet reached its peak.

Holiday attitudes of people in this country have not yet stabilised, although most people here rush to take their holidays in the south. The style of

holidays has changed, however, for people no longer stay in boarding houses but expect to stay in bungalows or hotels.

More and more people will in future try to obtain a second home for themselves. As it is, approximately seven per cent of people in the Federal Republic have a place in the country. In France 14 per cent of the population have a second retreat away from it all.

Professor Scheuch sees people in this country in a dilemma as regards leisure time. Priority is given to improving the 'quality' of the home, which usually means decorating and furnishing in a fairly costly manner. Enquiries concerning swimming pools and saunas have increased enormously.

The main elements commanding people's ideas about leisure time can be summed up with television, a bottle of beer and slippers.

Professor Valentin, director of the Institute for industrial and social medicine attached to the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg saw gloomy factors behind these attitudes. He said: "Modern man's sins are mainly committed during his leisure time."

One of the major medical problems of our time is over-eating. Professor Valentin said: "Portliness has become a status symbol." According to his statistics 30.4 per cent of all young men in this country are ten per cent overweight. Among young women 34 per cent are, and of these six per cent are more than 25 per cent overweight, and an astonishing seventeen per cent of young women in this country are fifty per cent overweight.

The increase in the number of alcoholics in this country is terrifying. According to Professor Valentin there are an estimated 350,000 alcoholics in the country. The average statistics show that each citizen in this country drinks each year 190 litres of beer, four litres of spirits, 28 litres of wine and champagne.

Sex in this country is so much played upon that it is fast becoming a danger to health. Professor Valentin said: "The biologically reasonable limits for sexual indulgence have already been surpassed."

According to Professor Valentin further dangers are common in our society in the use of drugs and tablets.

Professor Valentin opposes the working man's ideal of having a four-day week. He maintains that working for ten hours at a

stretch in many professions is too taxing. An extended weekend would then be of no use as a means of refreshing an over-tired person.

Professor Valentin commented: "The introduction of a four-day week would only be possible if the hours worked were reduced to 32."

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 30 June 1973)

More money spent on leisure-time pursuits

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Citizens in this country are spending ever greater sums on their leisure-time, according to a survey conducted by the Federal Statistics Office, Wiesbaden.

The survey showed there had been a considerable increase on money spent on leisure time activities since 1965, relative to income.

This is particularly true for holidays and periods away from home for relaxation. The survey showed that pensioners and employees in the middle income groups spent twice as much as in 1971 in 1965.

Statisticians calculated that expenditure on leisure goods (including holiday expenditure and money spent on the car for leisure use) in 1971 per household per month in a man and wife family receiving a pension or social assistance was 36 Marks (about six per cent of total expenditure in the private consumer sphere), in a four person blue-collar household with a middle level income it was 163 Marks (13 per cent) and in a four person household where the breadwinner was a white-collar worker or civil servant with a higher income 340 Marks (17 per cent).

Pensioners spent twenty per cent of their total finances on leisure pursuits or holiday goods. In blue-collar families with a middle or higher income the percentage was 27 and 32 per cent.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 June 1973)

Officials probe officials

Usually surveys are involved with officials lower down the scale.

The key position held by heads of department was spelled out succinctly by Ernst Wolf Mommson, who is now the Krupp head, during his period as a State Secretary at the Defence and Economic Affairs Ministry. He claimed that it was extraordinarily difficult to go against the convictions of these officials.

Moths and Wulf-Mathies confirmed this. Why this is so they outlined at the end of their 100-page study. They wrote: "Those questioned were of the view that the weaknesses of the administrative system lay in the pyramid arrangement of staff, the regulations governing the activities of departmental heads, chief de bureau, the principles governing work output and control. A hierarchical system is more concerned with climbing up the career ladder, that with acting creatively

and producing innovations. There is no motivation for improved work output. Controls do not take into consideration an official's intrinsic worth."

And for these reasons officials reject controls that might be imposed by the Bundestag or through public planning. Those asked were of the view that neither the Bundestag nor the general public at large were sufficiently well informed to deal with the bureaucracy. This results in an increasing independence of official administration.

Individual officials felt themselves to be completely self-contained. The authors were of the view that in the Economic Affairs Ministry information only passed from above to those below. Furthermore decisions were not made between departmental heads of the same rank with due speed. Considerations of autonomy hindered matters.

But the fact that things are not totally averse to change is revealed by the fact that the survey was supported by the personnel department of the Economic Affairs Ministry.

Hans Lerchbacher
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 23 June 1973)

Bonn's attractions surveyed

Hannoversche Allgemeine

When the name Bonn is mentioned in this country people do not much think of the city as the place produced there. This unequivocal hides many qualities the city possesses that are not to be found in many of its major cities of this country.

A survey has been carried out by Bad Godesberg Institute for Applied Social Sciences evaluating the attractiveness of major cities in this country. Eighteen were selected ranging from 100,000 to two million inhabitants.

Bonn is attractive and interesting, is also an uncomfortable city lacking personality, according to the survey. This view was a view experienced by many people who have been in Bonn. This view of many people is reflected in the view of many people in this country. This view was experienced by many people who have been in Bonn. This view of many people is reflected in the view of many people in this country.

By this taken each metric pound of Guter Netzer's flesh is worth some 30,000 Marks. Never before has so much money been paid for a German football player. Yet while players grow increasingly expensive the clubs themselves are not diving ever more steeply into the red.

Seven out of eighteen clubs in the Federal league, the highest nationwide division of professional football in this country, are in debt to the tune of more than one million Marks and generally on the brink of financial ruin. All seven have been granted only provisional permission by the Football Association to carry on into the 1973/74 season.

In all, Federal league soccer in this country is 22 million Marks in the red, and professional football as a whole, including regional league clubs, a staggering 41.5 million Marks.

There is a direct link between the high market value of player material and the indebtedness of clubs. The main reason why clubs run at a loss is frequently that players are paid so much (too much, sceptics would claim).

Well over half every club's revenue is spent on players. "Far too much money is spent on run-of-the-mill players," old-timer Uwe Seeler comments.

More often than not transfer fees and earnings bear no relation to gate money. Soccer pros in this country have much in common with Hollywood film stars of the fifties who insisted on record-breaking contracts even though cinemas were closing down left, right and centre.

Ten years ago, when Federal league football began in this country with fixtures at eight grounds, players had a genuine backlog to make good.

The maximum monthly earnings they were officially allowed to take home were 320 Marks, though all told more than twice this amount was usually paid.

Initially a ceiling was placed on earnings in Federal league football too. In 1963 the maximum permissible monthly salary was 1,200 Marks.

Soon enough however, professional footballers developed into professional profit-makers. They sucked their clubs dry like slave-drivers.

Hamburg theologian Professor Helmut Thielicke called on Uwe Seeler to be a paragon of honest practices for young people in this country, but initially and for the most part football heroes have contented themselves with asking for more.

They called for higher wages, sent transfer fees soaring and ended, in individual instances, in bribery and corruption.

Top-rank players such as Franz

Beckenbauer and Gerd Müller of Bayern Munich earn more than 300,000 Marks a year from the game. Wolfgang Overath of Cologne earns an estimated annual quarter of a million Marks.

Federal league club players under contract nowadays as a rule sign up for between one and five seasons — for the most part two seasons, during which time notice to quit is not foreseen.

Should another club want to buy a player under contract it has to pay his existing club a transfer fee. Provided the two clubs reach agreement the player's new club must not only pay him a negotiated salary but also a lump sum as part of the transfer agreement.

The first substantial transfer sums date back to the sixties: — In 1960 Karl Heinz Schnellinger of Cologne transferred to Italy for a fee of 400,000 Marks.

He was followed, for 500,000 Marks, by Augsburg forward Helmut Haller, who has just ended his professional career and returned to this country to play for an amateur club in his old home town.

Lothar Szymanski of Wuppertal, Karlsruhe and Berlin also crossed the Alps for half a million Marks.

Reinhard Libuda of Schalke, who was implicated in bribery and corruption allegations, cocked a snook at the FA in Frankfurt and transferred to Strasbourg, France, for 450,000 Marks.

For the record, the world's record soccer transfer fee is twelve million Marks, recently paid for Italy's Gianni Riva to his old club Cagliari by Juventus Turin.

Transfer fees have steadily increased in this country over the years too. In 1971 Stuttgart paid 225,000 Marks for Köppl of Borussia. At the time this was considered an outrageous price.

Only two years later Bayern Munich offered 600,000 Marks for Jupp Kapellmann of Cologne. Just before the transfer was signed Kapellmann's market

value was increased by the single-handed decision of one man, Helmut Schön.

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Football seems determined to plunge headlong into disaster. The upshot of mismanagement is that the average gate per game has dropped a third from 25,000 to 16,400 in a decade.

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(Wirtschaftswoche, 28 June 1973)

■ SPORT

Club mismanagement plunges soccer into the red

What is the market value of a professional football player? The rule of thumb would have it that an average player under contract is worth three times his annual income, or between four and five times his annual income if he has played for his country.

This rule applied even to so exceptional a player as Günter Netzer. As captain of Borussia Mönchengladbach and a member of the national team he earned 320,000 Marks a year.

Real Madrid, his new club, are paying a little over four times this sum for Netzer, in bits and pieces: — 800,000 Marks in cash as transfer fee — Real Madrid have undertaken to play a home and away fixture against Mönchengladbach, the proceeds of both being payable to Borussia. This arrangement will net Mönchengladbach an estimated half a million Marks.

By this taken each metric pound of Günter Netzer's flesh is worth some 30,000 Marks. Never before has so much money been paid for a German football player. Yet while players grow increasingly expensive the clubs themselves are not diving ever more steeply into the red.

Seven out of eighteen clubs in the Federal league, the highest nationwide division of professional football in this country, are in debt to the tune of more than one million Marks and generally on the brink of financial ruin. All seven have been granted only provisional permission by the Football Association to carry on into the 1973/74 season.

In all, Federal league soccer in this country is 22 million Marks in the red, and professional football as a whole, including regional league clubs, a staggering 41.5 million Marks.

There is a direct link between the high market value of player material and the indebtedness of clubs. The main reason why clubs run at a loss is frequently that players are paid so much (too much, sceptics would claim).

Well over half every club's revenue is spent on players. "Far too much money is spent on run-of-the-mill players," old-timer Uwe Seeler comments.

More often than not transfer fees and earnings bear no relation to gate money. Soccer pros in this country have much in common with Hollywood film stars of the fifties who insisted on record-breaking contracts even though cinemas were closing down left, right and centre.

Ten years ago, when Federal league football began in this country with fixtures at eight grounds, players had a genuine backlog to make good.

The maximum monthly earnings they were officially allowed to take home were 320 Marks, though all told more than twice this amount was usually paid.

Initially a ceiling was placed on earnings in Federal league football too. In 1963 the maximum permissible monthly salary was 1,200 Marks.

Soon enough however, professional footballers developed into professional profit-makers. They sucked their clubs dry like slave-drivers.

Hamburg theologian Professor Helmut Thielicke called on Uwe Seeler to be a paragon of honest practices for young people in this country, but initially and for the most part football heroes have contented themselves with asking for more.

They called for higher wages, sent transfer fees soaring and ended, in individual instances, in bribery and corruption.

Top-rank players such as Franz

Beckenbauer and Gerd Müller of Bayern Munich earn more than 300,000 Marks a year from the game. Wolfgang Overath of Cologne earns an estimated annual quarter of a million Marks.

Federal league club players under contract nowadays as a rule sign up for between one and five seasons — for the most part two seasons, during which time notice to quit is not foreseen.

Should another club want to buy a player under contract it has to pay his existing club a transfer fee. Provided the two clubs reach agreement the player's new club must not only pay him a negotiated salary but also a lump sum as part of the transfer agreement.

The first substantial transfer sums date back to the sixties: — In 1960 Karl Heinz Schnellinger of Cologne transferred to Italy for a fee of 400,000 Marks.

He was followed, for 500,000 Marks, by Augsburg forward Helmut Haller, who has just ended his professional career and returned to this country to play for an amateur club in his old home town.

Lothar Szymanski of Wuppertal, Karlsruhe and Berlin also crossed the Alps for half a million Marks.

Reinhard Libuda of Schalke, who was implicated in bribery and corruption allegations, cocked a snook at the FA in Frankfurt and transferred to Strasbourg, France, for 450,000 Marks.

For the record, the world's record soccer transfer fee is twelve million Marks, recently paid for Italy's Gianni Riva to his old club Cagliari by Juventus Turin.

Transfer fees have steadily increased in this country over the years too. In 1971 Stuttgart paid 225,000 Marks for Köppl of Borussia. At the time this was considered an outrageous price.

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